

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Vol. 2. No. 18—\$2 A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

FOUR CENTS A NUMBER.

The National Police Gazette.

BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 34,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at 27 Centre street, New-York, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance, or \$1 for six months.

SINGLE COPIES FOUR CENTS.

Agents supplied at the usual discount; and Postmasters and others who forward five subscriptions will receive a free copy.

Advertisements—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 27 Centre-street, New-York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by Enoch E. Camp and George Wilkes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The Interior of the Hut—Welcome of the Counsellors—The Robuff—Introduction of Stewart—The Address—The Preliminary Induction—Honors in Perspective—Visit to Jehu Barnes—Calculations of Business—The Treacherous Overseer—Stewart Contrives an Excuse to Leave the Morass for Home—Murrell Assents upon a Condition—Freedom—Preparations for Muzzling the Tiger.

On entering the council house, Murrell and Stewart found eleven rough, ill-dressed and ill-favored looking men sitting round a large oaken table. Most of them had pipes in their mouths, and a huge jug in the centre of the board, with a number of small tin cans divided among the audience, showed that though the tenants of a wilderness, they were by no means devoted to an ascetic life. The apartment was unusually large, and its furniture, though simple, strong, and unostentatious, was of an excellence seldom seen in the cabins of the far west. The walls were ornamented with four battle pictures, and the mantelpiece bore the old fashioned plaster figures of the virgin and her son. A huge fire roared and crackled in the chimney place, and on the smooth clay hearth lay stretched in torpid luxury, a rugged looking hound, of the most formidable size and character.

As soon as the chieftain made his appearance, the circle of his henchmen arose, and with the warmest expressions welcomed his arrival. Stewart was for the time entirely unnoticed, and rejoicing at the chance thus afforded for the concealment of his embarrassment, he sidled up to the fire and became a silent spectator of the enthusiastic party.

"Well, boys, well," said Murrell, dropping from each side of him the last two hands which made the greeting around the circle complete, "how do things go? Any thing new or wonderful turned up of late?"

"Well, no," replied one who answered to the name of Sperlock, "every thing has went on smooth and straight. Dodridge and Barney brought in six horses and two wool heads day before yesterday."

"Well, what has been done in the way of bog us," and "queer?"

"The operations have been slack," returned Sperlock, "but there has \$10,000 gone down the river two days ago. But that puts me in mind of your last business. What prevented you from being here day before yesterday to meet the Striker who had your two negroes in charge?"

Murrell here explained the suspicion of the Hensings, and the storm which cost him two day's delay, and inquired what had become of the slaves.

"They arrived here eight days ago," said a man, whose name Stewart afterwards learned to be Haines. "They were very badly frosted, and as they were spoiling on our hands, we judged it best to push them into market, and make as early sale as possible. They were put on a trading boat, along with three others, under the charge of Corwin and Sims, and we gave them the ten thousand, so as they could drive a double

"Bogus" is base coin; "Queer," is counterfeit paper.

trade. I'm afraid your two niggers will not fetch much in their present condition."

"And I'm afraid that you entrusted too much to their drivers, and that the money will spoil all. Ten thousand is too much to trust to the hands of strykers, or to comparatively inexperienced men at one time. I do not speak on account of the value of the property, but for fear they may compromise much greater interests by some act of indiscretion. But never mind now that it is done, we must hope for the best."

As Murrell concluded this sentence, a sharp growl from the direction of the fireplace turned attention towards Stewart, who by pretending a careless inattention to what was going on, had stooped down to pat the dog. The surly animal had resisted the overture with a threatening snarl that bespoke the viciousness of his nature and the rudeness of his breeding. It served the purpose of reminding the chieftain of the duty he owed to his travelling companion, and breaking from the conversation, he introduced him to the circle with many flattering encomiums on the qualities of courage, liberality, and intelligence, which he had evinced during their recent acquaintance. So high a voucher as this, of course secured for its object a warm and enthusiastic reception. Thus welcomed, Stewart felt it necessary to make a reply, and he accordingly returned the complimentary reception with a brief address, in which he very ingeniously reiterated the sentiments he had previously expressed with the leader of the band, and also introduced an argument to justify the system of outlaw life, to which he was apparently about to devote himself.

The address drew forth a burst of applause, and as a tribute to his unusual merit and capacity, Sperlock proposed that they should give him the two degrees without the usual test. He therefore received the sign of the Stryker on the spot, and was promised the investiture of Grand Counsellor on the day after the morrow.

When the peculiar interest of this little circumstance had subsided, the conversation again became of a general nature, and the inquiries of the chief as to the number of proselytes which had recently been made by each member of the cause, how many names stood on the records as candidates for admission, the amount of horses and negroes on hand, &c., placed Stewart in pos-

session of the most important secrets of the band. He now felt convinced, that with the chance which he would have of catching Murrell in his guilt when he attempted to fulfil his contract by supplying stolen negroes to Mr. Erwin, he might safely return to Tennessee with an assurance that his business would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He could gain nothing more against Murrell by staying, and the gathering of the clan two days thence, might bring in some member who would recognize him. There was, therefore, every thing to risk and nothing to gain. He also dreaded that he might be obliged to undergo some disgusting ordeal, and assume some horrid oath as the preliminary conditions to the high honor to be conferred upon him at the grand meeting of the day but one. In addition to these reasons for starting, he felt a natural uneasiness at being fastened to such uncongenial company, and also a natural fear that his life might fall a sacrifice to his visit. In connection with this last thought, it was but little consolation to him to know that according to directions left with Mr. Champion, that if Murrell should return before him, and alone, he would be taken into custody and charged with murder.

A few minutes spent in these cogitations set him to contriving some excuse for his departure; and a few minutes more decided him on representing that he had sustained a loss of valuable papers, which he might have left at either of the three last places at which they had stopped on the eastern bank of the river. Fixed in this intent, he cheerfully accepted the invitation of the chief when he had finished his talk, to accompany him in a visit to one or two friends who lived on the banks of the river. At this signal, the assembly, which had been in debate at the time of their arrival, dispersed, each to his own residence; for many of them owned huts, which they had erected about on points of high land contiguous to the morass, under pretence of keeping wood-yards, to accommodate the Mississippi boatmen, though really on account of their privacy and convenience to the operations of the clan.

The object of Murrell's present jaunt was to the house of Jehu Barney, who received the complimentary notice a little while before from Sperlock, for his recent exploits in horse and

negro stealing. In their road, they passed four negroes near a small hut, cutting wood, whom Murrell pointed to as recent prizes, making the remark at the same time, that he had now some fifty-five, counting the three he had promised Erwin, all sold, but that he had only thirty-two towards the contract.*

They at length arrived at the cabin of Barney, and as it was near sunset, and there was no prospect of finding more agreeable quarters

* As the extraordinary character of Stewart's revelations, and the tremendous efforts of Murrell's respectable friends to discredit them, at the time of his arrest, and on their subsequent publication, excited a temporary hesitation in some minds, it was deemed proper to authenticate them in all the material points, by the certificates of the most prominent men referred to. Although that object is not necessary now, we append the certificate of Mr. Champion, above alluded to, as significant of the high state of excitement which induced it.

State of Tennessee, County of Tipton:

"Having been called on by Virgil A. Stewart, to state to the public whether the statements set forth in the publication entitled 'The Western Land-Pirate,' are correct or not, I do hereby certify to the world, that all that is set forth in that publication relative to the said Virgil A. Stewart calling at my house in this county, on the bank of the Mississippi river, in the latter part of January, 1844, in company with the notorious villain, John A. Murrell, is strictly correct in all the many particulars set forth in that publication. The said Virgil A. Stewart was travelling with Murrell, in disguise, and under the fictitious name of Adam Hues. Mr. Stewart then informed me of his real name and business, and solicited my assistance, provided he should need it. I also informed him that he might depend on the aid of Matthew Erwin, my neighbor, who lived a few miles below me on the river. I have frequently conversed with Mr. Erwin on the subject of Murrell having agreed to bring him (Erwin) three negro men: of the arrangement that Mr. Stewart had made with Mr. Erwin to have a guard to arrest the said Murrell when he should arrive with the negroes which he promised to bring Mr. Erwin. I have also heard Mr. Hargus, who lives on the river below Mr. Erwin, state that Mr. Stewart was at his house in company with the said Murrell, and that his son carried Mr. Stewart and Murrell over the river in a skiff; and that the said Virgil A. Stewart informed him (Mr. Hargus) of his real name and business with John A. Murrell.

"Mr. Stewart requested me, before he started over to the morass, if Murrell came back to my house after his horse, and he (Mr. Stewart) was not with him, to have Murrell arrested immediately, as I might know that he was murdered. Mr. Stewart and Murrell had left their horses at my house. I hope these statements may be satisfactory on the subject to all who were not previously satisfied.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of October, 1835.

JOHN CHAMPION.

[L.S.]

MURRELL'S ISLAND; OR, THE MARAUDERS' PARADISE,

In the Mississippi River.

for the night, they concluded to remain. Barney was a man of remarkable affable manner, and made the guests feel welcome. During the evening, conversation turned on various topics, and Stewart, who had already learned the value of being a listener, in a region where every sound was dangerous to public safety, added not a little to his stock of information in relation to the past doings and future plans of his friends of the morrow.

Pretending to doze upon his chair, to give Barney a confidence independent of the assurance of his chief, he heard Murrell open to the former the difficulties of meeting the demands which he now had on his hands for negroes.

"Yes, and the difficulty is greater than you think, for I myself have five engaged," said Barney.

"Well, there's fourteen of the first fifty-five can stand over to the next month," said Murrell thoughtfully; "Erwin's three we shall be obliged to steal back at once, so that will leave six that we lack."

"Eleven, you mean: you have forgotten my five."

"Yes, yes, that is true. Well, let me see. Ah! now," said he, raising his head as if struck with a sudden thought, "if Nolin should only be prompt in his business, the calculation would be made."

"Who do you mean, your wife's brother, who is overseer to Henderson's estate in Alabama?"

"Yes; Henderson is spending the winter at the North and Nolin has promised to slip six of his likeliest negroes into the hands of a trusty man of ours, who is to go within ten miles of the plantation and wait there for his arrival in a two horse carry-all. Nolin is to give an apparent cause for their flight by raising a charge of premeditated insurrection against the negroes the day previous to their abduction, so the whole thing will look plausible to the boss when he comes home. When they are once got into the wagon, the curtains are to be tied down and fodder thrown over them, and while they are driven towards us, Nolin is to be beating the woods and leading pursuit in an opposite direction. This arrangement was to have been undertaken early in January, and it is most time we should hear something of it."

"Well, that still leaves five," said Barney, whose admiration did not appear to be the least excited by the ingenious plan which he had just heard defined.

"Well, that five," said Murrell, "I shall have to go right back and get from my own county. But come, let's go to bed. Hallo, Hues, old fellow, are you asleep?" and the yawning robber rose and shook the young man by the arm.

Stewart roused with well assumed reluctance, and after stretching himself once or twice, followed the heavy step of the equally weary robber chieftain. It is hardly necessary to say that after the perils and extreme fatigues of the day that both fell readily asleep.

Early in the morning, which was now the 1st of February, Stewart made known to Murrell his pretended loss of valuable papers, and the necessity of an immediate return to the houses where they had stopped along the opposite bank, in search for them. Murrell appeared much chagrined at this resolve, but upon being informed that the documents alluded to were the notes of others, held only as collateral security, articles of copartnership on which his claim rested for the settlement of a previously extensive business, and other matters of that sort, he admitted to the pressing nature of the case, but still sought to persuade his young friend to remain, at least until the next day, to be present at the Grand Council.

Stewart, however, put off all these importunities by dwelling upon the magnitude of his loss, and Murrell at length gave in and agreed to absolve him from his obligations to stay, in case he would agree to wait a day for him at Mr. Erwin's, on the other side. "I find," said he, "that I shall be obliged to hurry back to Madison, and now that my last niggers are sent down the river and disposed of, there is nothing to keep me here but the Council day."

Stewart readily agreed to this condition and accompanying him to the beach ordered a stryker to row him across in a skiff. He watched him till he saw him safely landed on the opposite shore, and then turned thoughtfully from the bank. The direst enemy he had in life had slipped from his hands and he had accelerated his own fate by the aid which he had furnished to his escape.

When Stewart struck the opposite side of the river, and saw the stryker re-embarked upon the stream, he felt as if he had undergone a new enfranchisement. The perils which had surrounded him, and the tremendous responsibilities which he had assumed for society, had afflicted him with a heavy and continual care. He now however, felt free again in body and mind, and

the best expression of gratitude to the power which had protected him, as about midnight he should find his escape in the best manner for society. His first was over the category of the murders which Murrell had ascribed to the "elder brother," and afterwards assumed, but found from the imperfection of their details (arising out of the fact of their having been related in an assumed character), that the hope to substantiate them was distant and indefinite.

In relation to the negro stealing, the robbery of Nolin, the Alabama overseer, was doubtless too far advanced to arrest. But the contract with Mr. Erwin, would enable him to catch the villain in the act, and insure his arrest and prompt and speedy punishment. At the same time, or before any of the band could learn the apprehension of their chief, an armed party might cross suddenly to the Arkansas swamp, under the cover of the night, and surprise the resident marauders in their dens, capture their stolen booty as evidences against them, and then burn their cabins to the ground, as a first evidence of the vengeance about to be visited upon their inhuman deeds.

The idea was well conceived. It remains for us to see how it was carried out.

STRONG BUT JUST.—Theodore Parker of Boston, in one of his published sermons, uses the following strong language:

"The fate of the Daughters of the Poor is yet worse. Many of them are doomed to destruction by the hands of men, their natural guardians and protectors. Think of an able, respectable man, comfortably educated and 'christian,' helping to debauch a woman, degrade her in his eyes, her eyes, the eyes of the world! Why, it is bad enough to enslave a man, but then to enslave a woman—I have no words to speak of that. The crime and sin, foul, polluting and debasing all it touches, has come here to curse man and woman, the married and the single, and the babe unborn! It seems to me as if I saw the genius of this city standing before God, lifting his hands in agony to heaven, and crying for mercy on women, insulted and trodden down, for vengeance on man, who treats her infamously into the dust. The vengeance comes, not the mercy. Misery in woman is the strongest inducement to crime. Where self-respect is not fostered—where severe toll hardly holds her soul and body together, amid the temptations of the city, and its heated life, it is no marvel to me that this sin should slay its victims, finding woman an easy prey.

There are two classes, the Victims of Society, and the Foes of Society—the men that organize its sins, and then tell us nobody is to blame. May God deal mercifully with the foes; I had rather take my part with the victims. Yet is there one who wishes to be a foe to mankind?

Here are the sons of the poor vagrants in your streets, shut by their misery from the culture of the age, growing up to fill your jails, to be fathers of a race like themselves, and to be huddled into an infamous grave. Here are the daughters of the poor outcast and abandoned, the Pariahs of our civilization, training up for a life of shame, and coming early to a miserable end. Here are the poor—daughters and sons, excluded from the reigning influences of modern life, shut out of the very churches by that bar of gold, ignorant, squalid, hungry, and hopeless, wallowing in their death! Are these the results of modern civilization—this in the middle of the nineteenth century, in a christian city full of churches and gold; this in Boston, which adds \$13,000,000 a year to her actual wealth? Is that the will of God? Tell it not in China, whisper it not in New Holland, lest the heathens turn pale with horror, and send back your missionaries, fearing they shall pollute the land!"

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.—ARREST OF THE ROBBER.—Late on Friday night, a stranger in Philadelphia, named William McDevitt, was decoyed into Bradford's alley, by a colored man named Jerry Spriggs, who then suddenly rushed upon him with a drawn jack knife, demanding "his money or his life." McDevitt struggled with his assailant, and in doing so, received several severe cuts across the back of his hands. The robber prevailed, however, and obtained his money and his watch, and made tracks. The alarm being given, assistance arrived, and McDevitt was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was taken away again. On Saturday night, officers Russell and Smith, of the city police, arrested Spriggs at a den of infamy in St. Mary-st., and took him to the watch house. He turns out to be an old convict, recently from this city, just out of prison, and is well known to our police.

SINGULAR AMUSEMENT.—An Irish girl named McCormick, residing in Hamilton, Canada West, as a servant, has been guilty of a series of very strange acts. In her capacity as servant, she would with a very artful address ascertain the feelings of almost every lady, relative to the tender passion, telling them that Mr. —, a dry goods clerk, or a lawyer, &c., was desperately in love with them, and that he would contrive to see them on a certain night. When the night appointed came, the young gentleman spoken of would come in the shape of Miss McCormick in male apparel. In three different cases was the question popped, and accepted; in one the wedding dress was made. The fun was tried once too often, and the gay creature was locked up in jail.

MANNERS.—"I never judge from manners," says Lord Byron, "for I once had my pocket picked by the civillest gentleman I ever met with, and one of the mildest persons I ever saw, was Ali Pacha."

OF THE FLEET.—These are the volumes containing a series of very interesting papers, which originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, and the object of which is to prove the cruelty, inefficiency, and impolicy of imprisonment for debt. We quote an extract from a tale entitled "The Ruined Merchant."

HUNGER IN A DEBTOR'S PRISON.—It was about three weeks after Mr. Courtney's arrival in the prison, that I missed him for several days in his accustomed walk; for I ought to say that, about a month after his entrance he had been so fortunate as to be able to hire a room for himself, at a rate which, high as it was, could not be called immoderate for the time, for he got it for a pound a week, and the prison was very full. I missed him, as I say, for several days; and the answer through his door always was, that he was not very well, and would not leave his room that morning. So, on the fifth day, after I had walked up and down a little while, smoking my pipe, and a little uneasy that he did not appear—for the day was fine, and the sun was shining cheerfully over the iron spikes of the wall—I determined to ascertain the reason of his keeping in his room so closely. This time, the moment I knocked, Louisa came to the door, and, in a faint voice, said—"Come in!"

I was grieved to find her father, who was lying on a sort of wooden sofa, which served him for a bed at night, in a very weak condition. I had observed, for some days before, that he had walked languidly; but that did not surprise me, as it is by no means uncommon for persons to fall into a low despairing way in this place. His daughter resumed her seat by his side, with her face to the light, and I was struck by the very thin look that she had; however, it was natural, as I thought, that she should fret on account of her father's imprisonment. But there was a something about her eyes which I fancied was a little wild and odd; she looked about as if she was seeking for something, and seemed to be in pain occasionally. Her father too was, by turns, excited and depressed, and lay uneasy, as it seemed to me, on his bed. I had noticed, about a week before, that he had no coat, and that he wore an old colored dressing-gown, which covered him from head to foot, and concealed whatever he had on beneath. But now I missed the dressing-gown; and, on looking round the room, I observed that there were no stray articles of apparel lying about; and, on regarding his daughter attentively, I perceived that she was as thinly and scantily clad as it was possible for any one to be, considering the coldness of the weather. I did not think it was so bad as it was; but I guessed from the symptoms—for I was used to the gradual disappearance of the wearing apparel among the inmates, and knew well what that meant—that there was a lack of money in the house. Now I had received, that very morning, a sum which had been paid to me for an advertisement, which I had written for a foreign singer, who, with very kind consideration, had forwarded me the 7s. 6d., which was the price agreed on, by a special messenger. I was casting over in my mind how I should introduce the subject in as delicate a way as possible, so that my offering an advance of money should not appear as if I thought them in a state of destitution, when Louisa suddenly cried out, as she caught sight of something from the window—"There's a man with bread!" The eager and famished look which she gave, as she said this, made her father think that she had betrayed their secret, and he reddened up with shame and mortification; for the greatest humiliation which can befall one in the prison is to be thought poor—so ingrained is that feeling in the soul of all, even of the wretchedest and the poorest! Louisa colored, and for a moment, became crimson all over; but, in an instant after, her face resumed the ashy paleness which I had observed at first, save a spot of red on each cheek, which looked unnatural; her eyes, too, were very bright and restless. All these were signs and tokens which I could not mistake, so I said, in a careless way, "I came to propose that we should dine together to-day; that is, if you will allow me to bring my dinner to your room, and join it to yours; for I have bought a great piece of meat," I said, "which will not keep, and if some one does not help me to get through with it, it will be a waste;" and without waiting for a reply, which I saw they were too embarrassed to give, I went out, and at once bought a half-quartern loaf, with a quarter of a pound of butter, and a large slice of cheese, at the shop in the fair. "See," said I, taking the things in, "how rich I am. I have brought these in first; and if Miss Courtney will lay the cloth, we shall be getting things ready." The poor girl, at the sight of the bread, was nearly overcome. She seized the loaf with a trembling hand, and at first tried to break a piece off; but not being able, from her weakness and nervousness, to do it, she pointed to the bread and then to her father, and, with a sort of scream, cried out wildly, "He!" pointing to her father, "and I too! We have not eaten food for more than four days!" Then, bursting into an hysterical fit of tears, she fainted away from exhaustion, and from the sight of the food so unexpectedly brought to her, for which she was craving. I was in a great fright, for I never could bear to see women in that way; but I had presence of mind enough to make haste after a doctor who lived in the fair; and he coming up, between her father and him they contrived to restore her, though not without difficulty. For the faint was a very bad one, on account of her extreme weakness. Now that the doctor had appeared in the matter—and I must say of him that he was one of the most benevolent old gentlemen I ever knew—it became necessary that some explanation should be given to account for the young lady's illness.

The women in the prison were very much in the habit of fainting away and going off in hysterics from all sorts of causes, the doctor informed me—as, indeed, was natural enough, poor things! living in the dreadful way they did; so that when the doctor found that there was a reserve in com-

mon in the reason of Courtney's faint, he said, "It is his own fault; some love affair, and he has been out only begging them to share with him some of the comforts of the prison." I was glad to see, on my return to their room, after the lapse of some time, that a considerable part of the loaf had been consumed, and that my friends seemed the better for it. As the exclamation of his daughter had revealed to me the secret which both had so long concealed, I made no scruple of reproaching them both for not having made me acquainted with the fact of their condition. It was Miss Courtney who spoke; and she told me that, for some time past, they had been obliged to part with every little valuable they possessed, till they had nothing left; and then, with great hesitation and reluctance, she confessed that they had sold or pledged their clothes for food, till at last they had none left that they could part with. She told me that both she and her father felt a sort of delirium from hunger, but that she felt it most on the morning when I discovered their destitute state.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—The "Southern Patriot" of a recent date, contains the following:—

"The practice of carrying concealed weapons is, at all times and in all communities, to be deprecated. The danger resulting from it has been sadly exemplified in our own quiet and peaceable city, in two memorable instances, almost within a week past. Death has been the consequence. Two beings in the flush of manhood have been sent to their final homes—the victims of the fell practice, we are all called upon to condemn. We live in a civilized, a refined age. We boast of our learning, our vast attainments in all the various departments of knowledge, and we boast of our exemption from vices which in other countries have proved curses. We have now no especial reference to our own city. Thank God, the press of this city is but rarely called upon to record a fatal affair of any kind. But we allude to the too common practice of carrying concealed weapons in the South generally. Hundreds of lives in the South and West have been sacrificed to it, and murder has been committed, when the thought of so horrid a deed was farthest from the perpetrator of it. There are few men, with souls so steeped in guilt, who could be brought to a serious contemplation of the naked act of murder. But yet we frequently hear of the deed being done by men in the heat of passion, who, in their calmer moments, would have recoiled at the very mention of it.

"The writer of this was once called upon to befriend a young man, in a South-western State, who had in a moment of phrenzied passion, taken the life of his dearest and best beloved friend. The murderer and his victim had been bosom friends from boyhood. They had grown up together in manhood, in the same place, and were as much endeared to each other as habit, association, regard, and friendship could make them. The one possessed no feeling which the other did not share. They were indeed 'brothers in the heart,' and the families of each viewed their love and friendship with pride and gladness. In a moment of unguarded, or as we have already said, phrenzied passion, the result of an altercation on some trifling subject, our friend drew forth his sword—dunk, and plunged it into the heart of him he loved. We shall never forget the expression of agonized horror which sat upon the countenance of the 'doer of the evil deed' as he gazed upon the bleeding form of his victim. For weeks he was a raving maniac, and it was months before he could be brought to trial. We employed on his behalf the ablest counsel the State afforded, and after a prolonged trial, during which human eloquence was exerted to the utmost to save him,—he was acquitted, and set at liberty. But existence had become to him a living death. He told us that sleeping or waking the image of his murdered friend was ever present to his imagination. In the crowded city, in all the busy scenes of every day life, he vainly endeavored to blot out from memory's page the picture of that stricken form. Finally he sunk into a rapid decline, and just two years from the day of the tragedy, died a broken-hearted man.

"We have no doubt that many other cases of a similar character might be adduced to show the great danger of the practice, this article has reference to. But one such case as we have narrated should be enough to incite in us all a desire and a will to *frank* the practice down. If law cannot accomplish it, public opinion may, and that public opinion may not be appealed to in vain, upon the subject, should be the prayer of every good citizen."

AN ARRANT ROGUE.—A young man, name unknown, called at the house of a farmer in Falmouth the other day, and represented himself as their lost son, who had been absent and not heard from for some twenty years, and whom they supposed dead. The old folks were satisfied that he was an impostor, but wishing to learn more of their visitor, and hoping, perhaps, that although not the lost son, he might know something of him, invited him to supper and a bed. After spending a day with them, they were convinced that he was an arrant cheat, and stated in set terms their belief. It was all well. If they did not wish to own him he had property enough for his support, which he had picked up in foreign parts—seven trunks of valuables just landed at Portland, on which he had paid an insurance of \$25 from New York, &c. And after some other remarks, of a similar tenor, he departed, and was next heard of earning bed and board, by representing himself as the nephew of a person residing two or three miles distant—and afterward coming the same game on another farmer.—*Portland Advertiser.*

A RESPECTABLE ROBBER CONVICTED.—Dr. E. A. Roberts, one of the individuals who robbed Mr. Watts, of Hancock county, Georgia, some months ago, has been found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

Murders.

MURDER IN POTTSVILLE.—The neighborhood of Pottsville was thrown into great excitement on Thursday evening, 31st Dec., in consequence of the murder of Mr. John Reese. The deceased was found near his own home, in the vicinity of the town, having been, apparently, shot through the head with a pistol, and a pickaxe afterward driven through his skull.

The reason of the deceased is supposed to have been impaired, in consequence of having been tried about six months since for killing Thomas Calligan, but of which he was acquitted by the jury on the ground of justifiable homicide. A more ghastly and shocking spectacle than was presented by the murdered remains, can scarcely be conceived. No clue had been discovered at last accounts, by which the murderer could be identified.

SHOCKING MURDER.—We learn from the Greenburgh Repository, the following particulars of a circumstance of a very painful nature, which occurred in the immediate vicinity of Madison, Iowa, a few days since, from a gentleman who left there since the occurrence. It appears that two boys, one, a son of Mr. Mellon, merchant, and the other a son of Mr. Cross, tanner, went out hunting together, taking with them only one gun, and agreeing to shoot time about. While in the woods an altercation took place between them about whose time it was to shoot, a scuffle ensued, and young Cross, having hold of the breech of the gun and the command of the lock, declared he would shoot off the gun if the other did not let go; and young Mellon declared that if he did he would shoot him. Cross did fire the gun, and letting it go, ran off some distance; and Mellon, true to his word, reloaded the gun, and, without drawing out the ramrod fired with fatal effect. The ramrod was driven through the body of young Cross, and in this condition he ran home. An operation was performed, and the ramrod extracted, but all without effect, as he died soon after.

MURDER.—An old Scotchman, named Thomas Henderson, was murdered near Georgetown, Md., on Tuesday night last, by two men, named Green Magruder and John Hill, Jr. It appears that the old man had been at a tavern in company with the above named persons, and had a ten dollar bill in his possession. After he left he was followed by Magruder and Hill, and it is supposed that they murdered him for his money, as his body was found in the canal, with marks of violence upon it. This is one more instance of the horrible results of intemperance, as we learn that the supposed murderers, as well as their unfortunate victim, were all on a drunken spree.

MURDER FROM RUM IN SALEM, N. J.—The Salem Standard, of West-Jersey, says, "On Thursday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, a white man named Joseph Dunham, and a black fellow named Washington Yates, having been drinking freely, the former became anxious for a fight, and, from accounts, unable to bring it about in any other way, struck the negro several times with his hand, and eventually on the back and neck with a piece of board. The latter, rendered furious by the blows, seized hold of a piece of scantling, and defied Dunham to attack him again. Whereupon the latter made at him, when, as he approached, the negro struck his opponent upon the head with such force as to break the skull and cause his death about five o'clock the next morning.

MURDER.—On the night of Tuesday last, a man named Jonathan Crossman, of Gloucester, R. I., was found dead in his bed. A correspondent of the Providence Herald gives the following particulars:

"He was a man about sixty years of age, and lived entirely alone, in a house built up in the woods, about four miles from Chepachet village. He was found dead in his bed, considerably bruised, supposed to have been done with a club. This murder was evidently committed to rifle him of his money, as his pocket-book was found lying on the floor, rifled of its contents, and it has long been known that he had money to a considerable amount by him. About six weeks since, his house was entered by some person in his absence, and his chest broken open and about \$20 in specie taken therefrom; at that time there was from one to two thousand dollars in the chest which was not discovered. Probably the person or persons who opened the chest, first alluded to, are guilty of the murder.

MURDERING A PRISONER.—We are pained to state, says the *Cherokee Advocate* of Dec. 3d, that a high handed outrage was committed in Going Snake District, on the 24th instant, by Joseph Foreman, Wm. Foreman, Jacob Bushy-head, and probably others, on the person of Robert Rouse, a free man of color, while a prisoner awaiting a trial on the charge of being accessory to murder.

It appears that the negro was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged upon the charge of having been accessory to the murder of James Foreman, who, it will be recollected, fell together with his assailant, Thomas Woods, a short time since, in an affray in Going Snake District.

Before the day arrived for his execution such representations were made as induced the National Council, upon the recommendation of the principal chief, to interpose its authority, stay the sentence of the law, and order a new trial in the case. The day fixed upon by the judge for this new trial was Tuesday, the 24th ult., but owing to the absence of two jurors the trial was postponed. On that day, as the prisoner was conducted by his guard from the Court House to a house in the neighborhood, he was shot twice and stabbed once, besides being otherwise maltreated, by the persons named above.

We heard it stated in extenuation of this act that the negro was attempting to make his escape, but with how much truth, we undertake not to say.

COMMUTATION FOR MURDER AND RAPE.—G. W. Thompson for murder, and Matthew J. Edwards for rape, at the district court in Caddo, La., were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The justices exercised the discretion given to them, and commuted the punishment of death.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—W. H. White, a black man, was arrested, in Cincinnati on the 8th ult., by Deputy Marshal Hulke, charged with murder, in Pike county, Ky. He was delivered up to the sheriff. His partner in the crime was hung last week. They murdered an idiot woman and her child, in cold blood, some time since.

FRATRICIDE.—A young man in Sabine county, Texas, named Slaughter, a few weeks since killed one of his brothers, and then attacked and wounded three other brothers and a young man who was on a visit to the family. The cause of this horrid outrage is not mentioned. He has more than justified his name.

DEATH OF A NEGRO STEALER.—An affray occurred, in Bolivar county, Miss., week before last, in which a man, Lumsford, was accidentally shot. He was about being arrested for stealing negroes, and was killed by the discharge of a gun which he was trying to take from the hands of an officer.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A SLAVE.—Mr. J. M. Fletcher, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., narrowly escaped being murdered by his slave Armisted, an ostler, whom he was attempting to punish. The negro threw his right arm around Mr. F's neck, having an opened knife in his hand, with which he inflicted several dangerous gashes in Mr. F's neck and cheek, and cutting his thumb nearly off. He succeeded in getting loose from the negro, who rushed again upon his master, inflicting fresh wounds; the knife, it is said, must have been very dull, or the carotid artery would have inevitably been severed by the blows; as it is, the wounds may prove fatal, though it is believed they will not. The negro fled, and has not been taken.

A BURGULAR SHOT BY A BOY.—The Dayton, Ohio, papers state, that at Xenia on the 12th inst., a young lad aged fifteen years, in the house of his grandfather, a Mr. Binkley, was awakened by an alarm under the window. A ladder was placed against the window, and in a few minutes a man appeared opposite the window, upon the ladder. When he climbed up breast-high, the young lad inside, waiting prepared for him, fired at his breast. The ball took effect, as the man fell at once to the ground. His accomplices then took him to a pump in the vicinity, to which he was tracked. No trace was seen of him thereafter. The citizens have been unable to make any discovery of the retreat of the villain.

KILLED HIS MOTHER.—James Fields, found guilty of the murder of his own mother, was hung at Leavenworth, Indiana, in the presence of about two thousand spectators, male and female. On the first attempt to hang him, the rope gave way and he fell to the ground.

AN EXTINGUISHER.—"If people were not hanged for murder," said a young lady some time ago, "if persons were not hanged for murder, we should not be safe in our beds." A member of the Society of Friends, happened to be present and heard this argument for capital punishment, drew his chair up to the lady and said, "I want to ask thee a question or two. Dost thou think a man ought to be hung before he has repented?" "Oh, no, certainly not! No one ought to be sent into eternity until he is prepared for the kingdom of heaven!" "Good," said the friend, "but now I have another question to ask thee. Dost think any man ought to be hung after he has repented and is fitted for the kingdom of heaven?" We need not say the lady was quite speechless.

CLEMENCY DECLINED.—A few weeks since, Robert Bowland was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Franklin Barker, Esq., in Mansfield, Ohio, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of March next. Among the last official acts of Governor Bartley, was the granting of a commutation of his punishment to confinement in the penitentiary for life. The Mount Vernon Times says that the convict refuses to accept the commutation, declaring that he will be hung. It is said that the convict and his victim were respectable persons, and maintained an influential position in society, prior to the sad catastrophe which terminated in the death of one, and ignominy and perpetual banishment from human society of the other.

THE CLIFTON STORE ROBBERY.—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED THIEVES, &c.—Our readers will remember the Clifton store robbery, and the novel circumstances attending it, which took place on the morning of the 23d ult. A short time subsequently the police officers of the Northern Liberties, Messrs. Haslett and Lukens, arrested two young men in that district on another charge, and upon suspicion being communicated to Mr. Clifton that they were the perpetrators of the robbery at his store, he forthwith proceeded to the prison, and identified them (not positively, however,) as having been in the store the evening previous to the robbery, on pretence of making a purchase. The watchman who was entertained by one of the rogues, invited to warm himself, &c., also paid them a visit, and feels satisfied that one of the above was the man, though he will not swear to it. These facts came out on Saturday, on a hearing of the case before Judge Jones, on a writ of habeas corpus—the defendants praying discharge by reason of the insufficiency of testimony. One of the accused calls himself Walter De Forest, the other John Marston. The first named was remanded in default of \$1000 bail, and the last named in default of \$500, to answer.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR 1846.

Through the politeness of Henry Vandervoort, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, we are enabled to present the annual statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., in the courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, of the Peace in the city and county of New-York, for the year 1846.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—In this Court during the past year, the following convictions have been had:—for murder, 1; manslaughter in the 4th degree, 1; assault and battery, 3; grand larceny, 1; nuisance, 5; keeping a gambling house, 1.—Total 11.

Court of General Sessions.—In this court the convictions have been, for manslaughter in the 4th degree, 1; assault with intent to kill, 2; assault with intent to maim, 4; rape, 1; assault with intent to commit rape, 3; assault with intent to rob, 1; robbery in the first degree, 3; riot and assault and battery, 37; perjury, 2; bigamy, 2; forgery in the 3d degree, (counterfeit bank notes) 4; forgery in the 3d degree, 5; burglary in the 1st degree, 3; 2d do, 1; 3d do, 21; attempt to commit burglary, 3; grand larceny, 74; attempt to commit grand larceny, 3; petit larceny, 34 offence, 3; petit larceny, 84; attempt to commit petit larceny, 4; obtaining money and goods by false pretences, 9; receiving stolen goods (scienter), 5; accessory to felony before the fact, 1; procuring an abortion, 3; insuring numbers drawn in lotteries, 2; libel, 4; indecently exposing person, 4; selling obscene books and prints, 1; keeping gambling houses, 5; keeping disorderly houses, 30; selling liquor without licence, 1.—Total 324.

Court of Special Sessions.—Convictions for petit larceny, 297; assault and battery, 400.—Total 697.

Acquittals in the Court of General Sessions.—Assault with intent to kill, 3; robbery first degree, 8; riot and assault and battery, 1; assault and battery, 4; perjury, 2; forgery in second degree, 3; in the third degree, 3; burglary first degree 6; in second degree, 1; in third degree, 3; attempt to commit burglary, 1; grand larceny, 23; petit larceny, 4; obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 3; libel, 1; misdemeanor (willfully destroying a carriage) 1; total acquittals in General Sessions, 72.

Acquittals in Special Sessions.—Charged with petit larcenies, 320; assault and battery, 37; total, 357.

Number of Trials.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 7; in General Sessions, 363; in Special Sessions, 1651; total, 2021.

Number of Persons Convicted and Acquitted.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 11; in the Court of General Sessions, 336; in the Court of Special Sessions, 1813; total, 2160.

Number of Persons Discharged.—By the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 3; General Sessions, 178; Special Sessions, 1109; total 1290. Total number of persons convicted, acquitted, and discharged, 3510. Sentenced.—To be executed, 1; sentenced to the State Prison, 60 men and 14 women; total, 113. To the penitentiary 736 men and 144 women; total, 670. Sentenced to the City Prison, 225 men and 94 women; total 320. Sentenced to the House of Refuge, 70 boys and 4 girls; total, 74. Aggregate term of persons sentenced to State Prison, 377 years 8 months.

Number of Indictments found by Grand Jury, 767. Number of complaints dismissed by Grand Jury, 216. Indictments discharged by *not. pros.* and settlement, 101. Complaints for assault settled before indictment, 26. Recognizances to appear and answer filed during the year, 1483. Recognizances forfeited and ordered to be prosecuted, 100. Amount collected on fines and fees, and paid into the city treasury, \$2905 00.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF BOSTON FOR 1846.—On the 1st of January, 1846, there were 93 continued cases on the docket of the Municipal Court. During the year there were 923 cases disposed of, and 62 remain continued on the docket for 1847. In the Police Court, during the year 1846, no less than 608 males and 40 females (in all 648) were brought up and fined for simple drunkenness. The average expenses of these prosecutions was \$5 50 each, making an aggregate of \$3564. Common drunkards brought up, 615—376 males and 237 females. The expenses of trial, custody, &c., apart from maintenance in the house of correction or alms house, about \$5 each, making an aggregate of \$3076. Total number of both classes of prosecutions for drunkenness, 1163; expenses of arrest and trial, \$6639.—*Boston Post.*

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—Mr. Brennan, late Deputy Sheriff, has furnished the Reporter with the number of persons taken by him to the State Prison, Penitentiary and House of Refuge for the last three years, viz: State Prison 301, Penitentiary 2,119, House of Refuge, 202. Total, 2,720.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

Charge of Murder.—A sailor named Charles Mayne, one of the crew of the bark Beaver, surrendered himself, on Monday, at the Marshal's office, on a charge of having killed Mathew Gordo, the steward of the vessel, on the homeward voyage from Bremen to this port. It appears that a dispute arose between Mayne and Gordo, and that the steward ran at Mayne with a jackknife in his hand; upon which the latter struck him over the head with a handspike, and he died instantly. The case will be sent to the grand jury this morning. Mayne was allowed to go on his own recognizance. From all the circumstances it appears to be a case of self-defence.

Special Sessions.

Sarah Schoonmaker, for assault and battery on Mary Ann Proctor, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. John Hafert, for assaulting his wife Barbara, 6 months. James Conroy, for stealing suspenders, 2 months. John Donovan, for stealing a pair of boots, 2 months. John Smith and Wm. Moore, for stealing a piece of cable worth \$4, 2 months. Wm. Taylor alias Anderson, for a petit larceny, 1 month. John McCarty, Michael McCarty, and Thomas Hennessey, for stealing 3 slaughtered hogs worth \$13, 3 months. John McGinn, for stealing a cloth cloak worth \$15, 6 months. The Court then adjourned until Friday morning.

HOMICIDE.—The Coroner was called on Monday to hold an inquest at Barret's hotel, No. 107 Murray-st., on the body of a young man by the name of G. J. Turrell, late a clerk or partner in a store in Beekman-st., who came to his death on Sunday night, under the following circumstances: It appears that Turrell, while standing on the pier at the foot of Murray street, on Sunday evening, took offence at some remarks made to him by a person named Moore, captain of a sloop lying near, and followed him on board his vessel, and made use of threatening language, &c., when Moore took up a stick and struck Turrell with it, injuring him so severely on the head that he died before morning. The Coroner's investigation had not been brought to a close at a late hour Monday night.

ATTEMPTED BURGULARY.—A burglarious demonstration was made early Monday morning, by some daring scoundrel, upon the house of the Rev. Antoine Verren, No. 99 Franklin street; but the design was frustrated by the appearance of the servant girl, who, hearing a noise, came down stairs, whereupon the burglar fled, and is yet at large.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named John Blessing was arrested, charged with having passed a \$3 bill purporting to be on the Bank of Manchester, State of New Hampshire, which was subsequently ascertained to be counterfeit. Upon searching him a \$3 bill on the Washington Banking Co., N. J., was found upon him, and he was committed for trial.

Weekly Police Record.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAUD.—Officers Prince John Davis and Alexander Stewart, of the lower police office, arrested on Saturday James Lewis, Henry Auld, and Thomas Dunsbury, on complaint of Mr. Thomas Pierce, of the firm of Wirtz & Pierce, of 116 Hester street, and Mr. Andrew C. Morris, of No. 12 Beekman street, charging Auld with passing property worth \$4000, viz: a house and lot, No. 3 Edward-st., out of his hands, for the purpose of defrauding Morris, W. & P. out of \$300, and Mr. Morris out of the amount of a judgment for \$264, and also to prevent the collection of a note which the accused (one of them) was lawfully bound to pay. Irwin and Dunsbury were charged with co-operating with Auld by pretending to own the property in question. The accused were each held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Daniel S. Raymond, of Syracuse, was arrested last week on a charge of having obtained goods, to a considerable amount, by means of false pretences, from merchants in this city. Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co., are said to be among the complainants. The accused being confined to his bed by sickness, he was held to bail before the Supreme Court Commissioner Platt, of Syracuse, in the sum of \$9900 for his appearance to answer at the Court of Sessions.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.—Prince John Davis arrested on Saturday Stephen Payson, of No. 84 Fulton street, on a charge of selling lottery tickets to George Thorpe on the 26th ult.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Bartholomew Newman was arrested on Saturday in the 11th ward, on charge of passing counterfeit money to Adolphe Manche.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY A PASSENGER.—Officer W. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, arrested on Saturday a fellow named Michael Gall on suspicion of having robbed a Mr. John Y. Lyon of \$100 while asleep in his berth on board the steamboat Highlander while coming down from Newburgh on Monday night 26th ultimo.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Officers Mahon and O'Brien, of the 14th Ward, on Tuesday evening 29th ult., arrested Spencer F. Jackson on a charge of receiving some property alleged to have been stolen by two colored men, at the time knowing the goods to have been stolen. Upward of \$100 worth of pawn tickets are said to have been found in the possession of the accused, who was held to answer.

CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Some days ago an individual by the name of Wm. B. Warwick, preferred a complaint against Solomon J. Josephs, a broker in this city, charging him with having obtained the sum of \$1186, by false pretences, in some stock operations. It seems by the affidavits that, some time in March last, the complainant placed certain moneys in the hands of Josephs for the purpose of investing the same in stocks, and that subsequently the accused, on representing that he had purchased of Messrs. Genin & Lockwood, certain stocks, and that more funds were necessary to perfect the transaction, obtained from Warwick, at various times, the above sum. On inquiry it was ascertained that the stocks were not so purchased of Messrs. G. & L., and accordingly the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against Josephs, on the charge aforementioned. He appeared and gave bail in the sum of \$2500 to answer at the Sessions; but we learn that the case has been removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where it will shortly be tried.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH, &c.—Some days since, on Saturday, entered the bed-room of Abraham Newmyer, No. 69 Suffolk-st., and stole from a trunk a valuable gold watch, five gold finger rings, a pair of earrings and a breast-pin.

ROBBERY A TILL.—A lad named William Bloom, was brought up on a charge of stealing money from the till in the grocery store of Henry Steers, corner of Delancy and Ridge streets.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Wm. H. Thompson, a deserter from Fort Hamilton, was arrested in this city by officer Laydon, and sent back to his quarters. Another deserter named Adolph Lee, was taken in this city by Assist. Capt. Buck, of the 8d Ward Police, and sent to Governor's Island.

DARING ROBBERY AND ARREST.—It will probably be recollected that a short time since the store of Mr. Scott, merchant tailor and reporter of fashions, 146 Broadway, was robbed of coats, vests, waistings, remnants of cloth, &c., of the value of \$100. Some information being given to officer Norris, that gentleman on Friday night arrested in Greenwich street, a man named Henry Hagan, alias Higgins, alias Atkins, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery (in question, and took into custody his accomplice, who appears to be one of the legal profession, holding forth at 13 Pine street, by the name of James McMartin, who acknowledged that he had been guilty of the offence charged against him, and was accordingly held to bail to answer for the same.

TOUCH CASE.—Samuel Williams and Elizabeth Smith were taken into custody on a charge of "touching" William McCullum out of \$22 at a house in the 6th Ward.

SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—A woman named Mary Wilson was arrested on Saturday and looked up for trial, on a charge of having made an attempt to kill a man by the name of Smith, by striking him a blow on the head with an axe, knocking out one of his eyes, and otherwise maiming him.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.—Justice Rooms on Saturday last, committed to prison two persons named Hudson La Farge and James Ashby, on a charge of having conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner in the church at the corner of Bedford and Morton-sts.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE.—Officers Doyle and Duffy, of the 4th ward, arrested a man by the name of George Seaman, on a charge of attempting to commit a rape on the person of Jane Gordon, while in a house of disrepute in the above ward. Locked up for trial by Justice Drinker.

A SHEEPISH THIEF.—Officer Carman, of the 3d ward, arrested a fellow called Joseph Williams, whom he caught in the act of carrying off a whole carcass of a sheep from the Washington Market.

STEALING JEWELRY.—Officers Cramell and Watson, of the 1st ward, arrested a Dutchman by the name of John Brickman, and his wife, on a charge of stealing a small box containing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$45, together with several pieces of jewelry, valued at \$31, making in all \$76. The watch and chain and a portion of the jewelry were found concealed in the sink, in the rear of the house, at No. 31 Albany street, when all the parties being together, it is supposed to have been thrown there by the wife of Brickman, from the fact of her having been seen at the privy, and shortly afterwards the property was found. Locked up for examination.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Officer Clifford, of the 6th ward, arrested, yesterday, a man called Joseph Dudley, a deserter from a volunteer company, now at Fort Hamilton.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK AGAIN.—As Mr. A. W. French was passing from the Philadelphia railroad train, on Saturday, a memorandum book was extracted from his pocket by some expert pickpocket, containing \$41 in bank bills and an Odd-Fellow's travelling card, on which was inserted the name of A. W. French. The job was supposed to have been done either at the depot, or while passing from the railroad across the city to Catharine street. No arrest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W."—James Webb, alias Freeman, the principal of the Express robbery, is about five feet six inches high; high cheek bones, sandy hair, and scattering sandy whiskers, which are colored at times, or cut off. He is of sandy complexion, and a true English face; well built, shoulders rather stout, and limbs well tapered. He is quite reserved in speech, measuring each word before delivery, and is one of the most expert, daring and successful burglars and robbers in the United States. He is now at large, and is a fugitive from this city.

"J. P. D." of Poughkeepsie.—Your letter has been answered.

"J. H. B." of Philadelphia.—Letter answered.

"Wm."—Henry Fawcett, Esq., was executed for Forgery, at the Old Bailey, (England,) Oct. 30, 1824.

"X."—Joseph Thompson Hare, was hung at Baltimore with John Alexander, for robbing the United States mail of \$19,000, near Havre de Grace. He was a highway robber fourteen years of his life, but never committed murder.

"Wm."—"Abner" is the legal word for the disclosures to a magistrate of any secret crime.

"C."—The notorious Stephen Burroughs died at a place called "The Three Rivers," in Lower Canada, on the 26th of January, 1840. He had reformed and was a teacher.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

THE LAST CHAPTER
IN
THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Several weeks have passed since we have alluded to the robbery of Livingston & Wells' Express, but circumstances have now placed additional facts in our possession, that not only confirm all that has appeared in our columns, but adds materially to the disgrace of the officers and public authorities that aided to cheat justice and deprive the public of its lawful rights.

As we have before stated, this robbery was originally contemplated by George Howell, John Whitehouse, alias the Old Duke, and George Williams alias Slappy, three well known pickpockets of the city of Philadelphia. Before its accomplishment, Howell committed a felony, by picking the pocket of Wallace Brooke, Esq., late prosecuting attorney of Philadelphia, was bailed by George Emery, and the trial approaching, he was compelled to leave to avoid conviction. He being the most expert "workman" of the trio, the business was laid aside until a more favorable opportunity. In the meantime, knowledge of the supposed plunder was communicated to Dr. Hatch, alias Brown, alias Jones, a well known counterfeiter, who presented the prospect to Jim Webb alias Williams alias Freeman, alias James, and after consultation with the three first named rogues, and a secret interview on the part of Hatch with one of the Police of the city of Philadelphia, it was decided that the robbery should be executed.

Jim Webb with the alias of James, and Hatch with the alias of Brown, immediately left for Rochester, to survey the ground and select the best point and opportunity to accomplish the work. At Rochester the passengers from the east and west changed cars, and the Express messengers also transferred their money trunk from one car to another, which being deposited, they placed under lock and key. After several nights observation, the two rogues learned the mode of transfer of the money trunk from one car to another, and also its shape and manufacture. A similar trunk was obtained, and also a large trunk within which to place the first, to prevent detection. The next and important movement, was to obtain a key fitted to the lock of the car itself, which the dextrous hand of Jim Webb soon accomplished, and then all was ready, except a night when the absence of the moon would aid their operations. Pending the accomplishment of the business, it was found necessary to have a third man, and accidentally, Hatch met one named Harrington, whom he knew as a pardoned convict, and who had returned to the State in violation of the condition of his pardon. His peculiar position rendered him an easy victim to the designs of these arch knaves, as he knew that a breath from them to their police associate, would send him back to the prison from whence he had been liberated. Thus the trio was completed, and a night was then fixed for the prosecution of the deed.

Hatch was selected to be ready at the depot on the arrival of the cars, with the large trunk containing the imitation money box, and Webb and Harrington were "to do the work." The whistle of the western train was heard, and Webb and Harrington rushed to the place of landing, but Hatch was not there! The cars came up, the passengers stepped out, the express messengers exchanged their way bills,

the trunk of deposits was placed in the car where it belonged and the door locked, to make all safe. Notwithstanding the absence of Hatch with the large trunk and the counterfeit presentment, Webb kept a close watch upon the movements of the express messenger, until he stepped aside for some particular purpose, when the door of the car was instantly opened, and the treasure as instantly moving off in the hands of the robbers. On reaching a spot designated for after meeting, Hatch was found in waiting, and prompt movements were then made to "plant," or bury the trunk. While in this act the whistle of the eastern cars was heard, and Webb instantly left to take a seat in the western train that started on its arrival. He pursued his way south with all speed, and in less than forty-eight hours, was walking through the streets of Philadelphia, in company with his "police associate," wondering who it was that had committed so bold a robbery.

The buried trunk was broken open the next night, with a stone, and the money removed, but all the papers, checks and drafts were left. Harrington and Hatch then left for Philadelphia, to divide the proceeds with Webb and his "associates," and the next day the trunk was found in the suburbs of Rochester, where they had deposited it.

On arriving at Philadelphia the money was divided into five shares—one for Hatch, one for Harrington, one for the English thieves, old Duke, Slappy and George Howell, who "put up" the robbery, one for Webb himself, and one for the "fifth man," as he was called, which Webb received to pay over to his secret "police associate."

Harrington left his share, for the night, in possession of Hatch, who was to meet him the next morning to pay it over, but at 12 o'clock at night he was again visited by Hatch with information that the "police associate" had received a slip from Rochester, describing him as the supposed robber, he having been seen in that city by Mr. Cook, a lawyer who defended him on his trial. Harrington was then advised to leave Philadelphia with all speed, to avoid detection, and a horse and wagon were purchased by Hatch, and directions given him to strike for a hotel kept by a man named Campbell, within a few miles of Baltimore, where Hatch was to meet him and pay over the money.

Several days elapsed, and Hatch not appearing, Harrington prepared a letter, addressed to "Dr. Brown, Western Hotel, Philadelphia," and offered Campbell the sum of \$50 to deliver it by hand, as he wished not to send it by mail; and in case he could not find "Dr. Brown," he could ascertain through James Young, Lieutenant of the Philadelphia City Police, where he was. This excited the suspicion of Campbell, and he took the letter to the police office of Zell, Ridgely & Co., of Baltimore, mistaking their office for that of Simon Hays, who was formerly associated with them. They immediately gave the information to Mr. Shoemaker, the agent of Livingston & Wells, of that city, and he instantly sent for Mr. Livingston to come on from New York and receive it. Mr. Livingston arrived the following day, with officer A. M. C. Smith, of this city, and the letter was delivered to him to search for the intended owner, or his "police associate," Lieutenant James Young.

On their arrival in Philadelphia the mysterious letter was shown to Recorder Vaux, and Young was sent for to explain his intimacy with Dr. Brown, who could not be found at the Western Hotel. Young, finding himself cornered and fearing the movements of Smith, who had been hostile to him for some time previous, intimated that he might find Brown alias Hatch, in Baltimore, and he and Smith then left for that purpose. This trip was made by Young to give him an opportunity to arrange for the proper arrest of Hatch, and on returning to Philadelphia, sure enough, he was found at the railroad depot, as though stationed on purpose to meet them. Harrington, in the meantime, had left his place of location and started for Indiana, where Hatch had promised to meet him and give him his share of the plunder.

Hatch being thus secured, began to look round for favor for himself, and relying upon the dexterity of Young, and the partial promises of Smith, he gave information that led to the arrest of Harrington. He being thus "done," and cheated of his share of the "plunder,"—which no doubt was originally intended by the thieves and "police associate"—made a full confession of all the facts, including the manner of the robbery, division of the spoils, &c. The next movement was to secure the master-spirit, Jim Webb; and Smith, fearing to trust Young, went to Philadelphia and accomplished the object. He was then brought to this city, and closeted at the Franklin House for several days, until a compromise was effected, and himself and all the rogues eventually turned loose upon

society, on restoring about one half of the stolen money. In all these proceedings Lieutenant James Young was an active agent, and strange as it may appear, he has never asked for any compensation, save the share that was originally given to the "fifth man."

We thus, for the present, close the history of this infamous transaction—infamous, because we sincerely believe that James Young, an officer of the Philadelphia police, holding the first position within the gift of the mayor of that city, connived with these thieves to accomplish the robbery. Infamous, because we believe that the public authorities at Rochester in entering *nolle prosequi* to release the rogues, violated every principle of public justice. Infamous, because A. M. C. Smith, when he had Jim Webb under arrest in this city, knew that another indictment existed against him, and that his notorious character also demanded his trial for the offence for which he was then held. And more than infamous, because Livingston & Wells have calmly stood by and seen the editors of this paper annoyed by civil and criminal prosecution, commenced by this man Smith, in order to attempt to deter us from the performance of a public duty, without raising their voices as honest men in a public statement averring the facts here published.

The only man, engaged in the transaction, from the beginning to the end, who is entitled to the least sympathy, is poor Harrington, who has recently been arrested for another offence—who was cheated by the rogues of all his proportion of the plunder, and who is now on the eve of the grave with consumption. We shall allude to his recent arrest at another time.

THE DRY GOODS CLERKS.—It is said that one of the members of a committee of the late indignation meeting of the dry goods clerks, was waited upon by the proprietors of a certain paper of this city, and informed that for the consideration of one hundred dollars, the paper would espouse their cause. If this is not a naked slander, got up for effect, it should be substantiated. If it be not, it will prove their whole recent proceedings to be only deserving of contempt.

EFFECTS OF PUBLICITY.—Jack Shinkle, one of the light-fingered rogues whom we published in our list of hotel thieves and pickpockets, last week, has been arrested and was in the custody of the Chief of Police.

DESPORTS FROM THE ARMY.—Persons who examine the list of weekly additions to the List of Deserters from the United States Army on our last page, will be enabled to benefit the country and themselves, by sending us the names and residence of any Deserters that may be found in the list, as we have now completed our arrangements to secure their apprehension. A share of the reward offered by the government, will be given to the informer as soon as the arrest is effected.

IMPOSTORS.—Information from various sources by letters and otherwise, has been given to us within the past few weeks, of persons in this city and elsewhere, representing themselves as connected with the editorial department, and having control over its columns, the object of which appears to have been to extort money by threats of exposure, &c. We trust that every attempt of this kind will be reported to us by the parties interested, and where threats are used, especially if in writing, we pledge ourselves to prosecute the infamous impostors to the extent of civil and criminal law.

The persons in Newburgh who wrote to a gentleman in Philadelphia, will understand this, and an old grey haired impostor, who visited a certain house in Elm street to make inquiries, will also be able to decypher what we mean. There are others to hear from us.

RESTORATION OF BLUE LAWS.—The Mayor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has issued a message recommending the City Council, to ask the Legislature to pass a law to close the public streets on Sunday, so as to prevent the Boston B'hoys from taking an afternoon's drive. Rather too blue for this age.

POLICY SWINDLER.—The sharper who keeps a policy office at 86 Fulton street, will be "hit" for something more troublesome than \$18 next week. The swindling profits of policy playing are quite sufficient, without the dealer cheating a poor devil out of his luck, by tearing up the slip.

OREGON RAILROAD MEETING.—A very large meeting was held on Monday evening last at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific. Resolutions which were offered in favor of Mr. Whitney's plan were rejected, and ones in favor of a National Railroad, to be built by the Government, were passed. The Mayor presided, and Mr. Whitney was present.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.—It is useless, perhaps, for us to assert that if there were no receivers of stolen goods, there would be few if no thieves; and yet, whenever an old rogue of this class is fairly caught, it appears that something stands between him and the arm of justice. We have often pointed out the laws delay, but can remember no instance so glaring and bold as that in the case of the oft convicted, old rogue, Patrick McQuade, of 32 Catharine street. He was arrested on the 23d of June last, by officer Henry C. Spicer, of the 9th ward, and a large quantity of valuable property that had been stolen by Michael Dunn and Bob Mitchell, found in his possession, under circumstances that proved conclusive guilt. He was indicted, with the thieves, and the latter tried, convicted and sentenced. Since then, the several indictments against McQuade, have been placed on the calendar, time and again, and the numerous witnesses against him have been in attendance, to the neglect of their business, without being called to testify. If this delay has been occasioned by the management of McQuade's counsel 'tis time 'twere ended, and we trust our worthy Recorder and District Attorney will insist upon his trial at the present term.

PENNSYLVANIA ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Benjamin Champneys, Esq., has entered upon his duties as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. John M. Read, resigned. We also perceive that he has appointed William D. Kelly and David Webster, Esqs., as deputy prosecutors for the city and county of Philadelphia. Mr. Webster is a gentleman of sterling worth and integrity, but until Mr. Kelly corrects the unfounded and unjust imputations cast upon this paper, in the trial of that notorious old rogue, Jack Gibson, we shall question both his judgment and his official honesty.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The decision of the Government, in refusing to receive anything but the coin of the country in payment for postage, should be sustained by every American citizen, as it is the first movement towards the abolition of the light weight coin so extensively in circulation, in the shape of sixpences, shillings and quarters. If the banks had patriotism enough to follow it up with a refusal on their part to receive in or pay out this coin, for more than its actual value, it would be forced into the mint and entirely out of circulation in less than six months. Will they do it?

THE CONTEMPLATED DUEL.—Messrs. Bayley, of Virginia, and Davis, of Kentucky, who were about to meet in mortal combat, because the first called the last "a liar," have mutually explained on the floor of Congress, and settled their difficulty. The sudden death of Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, who was the bearer of the challenge from Davis, no doubt aided to produce this result.

THE VAN NESS CASE has been decided by the Court, at Washington, before being submitted to the jury on the ground that, in order to establish a marriage, it was necessary to prove that the contract was made in good faith, and that it was followed by *consortio vite*, and that, in this case, no such evidence had been produced. The jury would have disagreed.

PRESENTATION.—On New Year's Eve the Deputy Keepers of the City Prison, presented the Head Keeper, Malaehi Fallon, Esq., a massive and beautifully finished Silver Pitcher, as a testimonial of their respect and friendship. Alderman Purser presided, with the assistance of Assistant Alderman Cornell, and the usual accompaniments followed the presentation. This mark of respect is not more flattering than deserving.

Lieuts. Boyle and Taylor, recently resigned from the police, to volunteer in the First regiment for Mexico, were presented with a sword, epaulettes and a brace of revolvers, at the Halls of Justice, on Tuesday Evening, but owing to the blunderism of the committee of arrangements, we are prevented from giving any notice of proceedings.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A Quakeress named Hannah Haley, of this city, has been engaged during the present week in the Court of Common Pleas in compelling Wilson P. C. Stubbings to pay her an equivalent for refusing to marry her and uniting himself with another lady. They courted each other some fifteen years without accomplishing any result.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—From expositions made in the Hamilton (Canada) Spectator, it should be the instant duty of the members of Parliament to cause a thorough investigation. Cruelty and starvation to convicts should not be permitted, and the authors of the base transactions there named, should not only be removed, but punished severely.

Louisville Correspondence.

An Expert Hotel Thief Caught—List of his Robberies, &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1906.

MORRIS CAMP & WILKES:

Gentlemen—G. Rand Thompson was brought before the Police Court this morning, and 9 different charges preferred against him. From the 24th of May last to the 29th of October, six different robberies were committed at the Galt House, and Mr. Thompson was there, as a guest, at each time the robbery was committed. During the same period three robberies were committed at the Louisville Hotel, and Mr. Thompson was there, as a guest, at each of those robberies. But owing to his genteel appearance and mild deportment, passed without suspicion.

Various articles, such as jewelry, clothing, silver plate, port folios, were lost by those robberies, and unfortunately for Thompson, a part of each lot was found in his trunk. First, the jewelry of Mr. Theobald, of Philadelphia; second, a large gold ring belonging to a German Gentleman, lost at the Louisville Hotel, 4th of November, with \$125 in gold; third, a silver cup and silver knife and fork, the property of a gentleman in New Orleans; fourth, the port folios of two officers of the army, containing their instructions from the War Department, &c.; fifth, a splendid cloak, and various articles of clothing of superior quality; sixth, a silver spoon, the property of a gentleman in Natchez, lost with others at the Louisville Hotel; seventh, a Galt House spoon; and various other articles, too tedious to mention. These were all identified, to a greater or less extent, by the witnesses, as parts of the property lost by the aforesaid robberies. No gold was found, at least none was produced in Court. In addition to the above \$500 in Braden money and French bills for about \$4000 francs were found in his trunk, together with a splendid assortment of skeleton keys and a full set of "jimmies," an article used among the "scientific" for opening trunks, taking off locks &c., in haste.

Thompson is about forty years of age, spare made, thin grey hair, long nose, thin lips and small blue eyes, well set back in his head; and from his appearance might easily be mistaken for a gentleman.

The Court required him to find bail in the sum of \$3000 to appear and answer the various charges, in default of which he was committed.

CALL.

[We are of opinion that the above named hotel thief is the notorious James R. Thompson alias Lavalie, who has recently been discharged from the State Prison at Auburn. He will be known by the peculiar smallness of his hands, which prevents him from being "hand-cuffed" with the usual "irons" or ruffles now in use.]

Eds. N. P. GAZETTE.

MORE COMPLIMENTS.—We return our thanks to the editor of "THE BANNER," published at Sumterville, South Carolina, for the following notice:

"A VALUABLE SHEET.—We have just received Nos. 13 and 14, Vol. 2, of the "National Police Gazette," published weekly, by Camp and Wilkes, 27 Centre street, New York, at \$2 in advance, or \$1 for six months. This paper is a record of crime. Its influence has already been efficient in detecting many enormous robberies, in compelling the robbers to disgorge their plunder, and in preventing and causing a discontinuance of outrages and crimes of various kinds. It is deeply interesting and useful, and is largely patronized by the War Department, as it contains a weekly list of the Deserter of the Army. It has a weekly circulation of twenty-four thousand copies. It contains portraits of celebrated robbers, is neat in its appearance and form, and appears to be edited with ability."

ALLEGED DECREASE OF CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.—In the charge of Judge Parsons to the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions on Monday, he held the following language:

"It was a satisfaction for him to say, that there had been a great diminution of crime during the past year, and the number of cases on the calendar had been considerably reduced. In 1846 verdicts had been rendered against 775 defendants; and 146 pleaded guilty. In 1846 verdicts had been rendered against 734; and 64 pleaded guilty. Showing that there were 102 less in the past than the previous year. The terms of the court, too, in the last few years, had lasted much less time than formerly; and the grade of crime was not so high. The offences of burglary, passing counterfeit money, and picking pockets, which in former terms were so frequent, were now rarely before the court; larcenies were less numerous; indeed, most of the indictments of the past year were for misdemeanors, and very many of the felonies were of a less aggravated character."

All this his Honor attributed solely to the excellent and faithful administration of criminal justice of the County by the Court; and if he had added, that the large circulation of "The National Police Gazette" in the city of Philadelphia, had tended as much as any other cause towards deterring pickpockets, burglars, and counterfeiters from depredations upon the public, he would have presented an additional fact that every reader in that city has long since awarded to us.

POSER.—One day a man living in Carlton, was indignantly complaining that his knife had been stolen, till at last one of his neighbors, whose garden had been robbed a short time previous, said to him:

"Hold your tongue, old boy, I found your knife amongst my cabbage; how came it there?"

The fellow was struck dumb.

New Counterfeits.

MERCHANTS' BANK NEWPORT, R. I.—3's.—The vignette is that of a male in a sitting posture, with a temple in the distance. A large figure 3 on the left end, a vignette on the right, with a steamship between the signatures, which are, Chas. Gyles, cash'r, W. S. Rugles, Pres't. This plate is altered to almost every Merchants' Bank throughout the country, and great care alone can prevent the public being swindled by them. Also, 5's on Merchants' Bank, Portland, Maine; a poor lithograph. Vignette, a female sitting, grain, sickle, &c.; on each end of the female figure. It purports to be engraved by Durand & Co., New York.

ESSEX CO. BANK, KEENEVILLE, N. Y.—10's, letter B. No. 360, and dated March 11th, 1846. Vignette, a female holding a goblet to an eagle. At the foot of the bill an eagle and scroll on a globe. Across the right end the word Ten in large letters, and on the left end countersigned by H. F. Flagg, Register. The paper and impression are light, but altogether the bill is well calculated to deceive.

10's, letter B, a female and bird; ten on the right end, countersigned by H. F. Flagg, paper whitish. N. Thompson, cashier, Silas Arnold, president.

MANCHESTER BANK, MANCHESTER, N. H.—3's, letter B, vignette a ship and Mercury—steamboat between the officers' names. Paper very poor.

CHEMUNG CANAL BANK, ELMIRA, N. Y.—10's, letter B, vignette a man with a vase of water, a woman and eagle on the right; John Arnot, cash., Charles Cook, pres., pay to C. Cook, signing and countersigning bad; various dates. A fac simile of the genuine.

BANK OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.—2's, a coarse imitation of the genuine.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS.—10's, vign. an Indian viewing a train of cars: train of cars and lady and gentleman on the right, sheaf of grain on the left end. Paper and engraving poor. No genuine like this. 10's, let. A, vign. a naked figure sitting, a sailor, ship &c. At the bottom an Indian in a canoe; heads of Washington and Lafayette on the margin.

MERCHANTS' BANK, PORTLAND, Me.—5's, altered from ones. 5's, vignette female with a sickle and sheaf of grain, man on a horse in distance; goddess of Liberty on left hand.

DAYTON BANK, DAYTON, (Ohio) Indep't.—The genuine notes of the old bank of this name having almost all been redeemed. It will be best to refuse all notes dated previous to 1845.

5's, let. A, engraving poor; has no dot after demand; letter A has no flourish like the N; in the genuine it has. 5's, have two vignettes, one a lady, the other Henry Clay. A large 5 across the centre of the bill. Poorly done.

FITCHBURG BANK, FITCHBURG, Mass.—10's, altered, letter A, vignette spread eagle with arrows; Washington on the left, Indian and female on the right.—Figure "10" on each corner. 50's, altered from smaller denominations.

AMERICA BANK, LEEDSVILLE, N. Y.—10's, altered from ones. No tens out. 30's, altered from threes. No genuine twenties out.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, 49 Wall street.—5's, letter A, pay B. Randall, June 4, 1837, G. A. Ward, cash., Thos. Bloodgood, pres. Officers of City Bank. 5's, letter A, pay, John H. Hicks, dated April 9, 1836, A. P. Halsey, cash., Cornelius Hyer, pres. 5's, letter A, pay B. Benson, Jan. 7th, 1835, Cornelius Hyer, pres. A. F. Halsey, cashier.

BANK OF DELAWARE, WILMINGTON.—5's, vignette a female and sailor, shipping in the distance. Engraved by Terry, Felton & Co. 5's, vignette a man in a sitting posture, naked from the neck to the loins, a cog-wheel on one side of him. 5's, altered from some broken concern; vignette an Indian and a man, separated by a shield—letter A.

EFFECTS OF SEDUCTION.—An Officer Wilson, of the 10th ward, was going his rounds on Saturday night, he discovered quite a good looking young woman, of very genteel appearance, sitting on a stoop at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, moaning loudly, apparently in great agony. Upon the officer lifting her up, he discovered she was enceinte, and was then evidently affected with labor pains. Consequently, he conveyed her at once to the Lying in Asylum, in Marion street, but was refused admittance; therefore, the officer had but one alternative, which was to convey this unfortunate creature to the 15th ward station house, where she related the following story: She said her name was Julia Thompson, about 23 years of age, born in the western part of New-York, and lately from Utica, where she had been seduced by a physician, and brought to this city, living for a short time at No. 160 Sullivan st., but left in consequence of the death of the landlady, and went to live at another place which she refused to name. Finding herself far advanced in pregnancy, as above stated, and near her time of accouchment, the pains having commenced, and fearful of an exposure she rose from her bed at 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, and left the house, to seek a shelter, she knew not where, and would in all probability have perished, had she not been discovered. Dr. Griswold, of 4th street, was called in by Captain Brown to attend her.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE.—An old hoary headed lecher, named Geo. Besman, a tailor by trade, attempted to commit a rape on Friday night, on a poor German girl, who had arrived in this city a few weeks since. It appears the girl went to him, or was sent to him, to inquire about a place; after some conversation under pretence of getting her into service; took her up stairs into a room, and when he got her in, locked the door, and attempted to accomplish his purpose.—The girl resisted and screamed. She was heard in the street; officers Doyle and Duffy at the time arrested him and brought him to the Tombs, where he was locked up by order of Justice Drinker.

GRAND LARCENY.—Captain McGrath and officer Woodbridge arrested on Monday a man named Chas. F. Gross upon the complaint of Lewis Teband, who charged him with having, on the 24th of November last, stolen at the Island of Porto Prince, four one thousand franc notes on the Bank of France, \$38 dollars in bank bills, and a promissory note for the payment of 1600 francs, part of which was found in his possession, and he was committed to answer.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Hart and Foot. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney, and Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., Advocate.

Jan. 4.—Trial of Russ for the Murder of his Wife. This trial, which had been set down especially for this (Monday) morning, commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M., before a crowded Court, and seemed to create a good deal of public interest. The circumstances connected with the murder of the late Mrs. Russ, are fresh in the recollection of the public—the fatal tragedy having occurred on the 9th of November last, in a boarding house at the corner of White and Orange streets in this city. The prisoner was placed at the bar. He is a painter by trade, and is a low sized man, with a stern expression of countenance, high cheek bones, and light grey eyes. There was a wildness of expression about them; a general haggard look about the face, that indicated great mental anxiety. He would appear to be naturally of an irascible temper.

The Clerk of the Court having called over the jury panel, and intimated to the prisoner his right to challenge 30 peremptorily, five were fined in a sum of \$20 each for nonattendance.

Mr. J. A. M. Smith appeared as counsel for the prisoner, having other counsel associated with him.

W. E. Cook, was the first juror sworn. Assistant Alderman Henry H. Byrne and Lorenzo B. Sheppard, Esq., being appointed to act as triers.

C. Seymour was next placed on the stand, and challenged to the favor, on the part of the defence. He was set aside, on the ground of having, from newspaper statements, formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Lindley Underhill, a juror, was next placed on the stand. He stated that he had formed an opinion from newspaper statement.

Court.—When did you form this opinion?
Juror.—Within about two weeks.

Court.—What has been published about this case within two weeks?
Juror.—It was longer than that.

Court.—I have known persons to form an opinion after they got on the stand; I have known a case, indeed, where a juror had gone to a lawyer and paid him a fee, in order to make a story, so as to enable him to form an opinion. [Laughter.] I merely mention this, in order to let jurors know that I shall punish any person I can get caught in anything like it.

Juror.—I formed an opinion and my mind is made up. Set aside.

James K. Bird, set aside. Like case, like rule.
T. Smith, like case, like rule.

Frederick Lockwood, like case, like rule.
Charles A. Bird, challenged. Set aside.

Wm. W. Berwick set aside on the ground of his hearing being bad.

Hercules H. Jones, challenged to the favor. Set aside.

Albert L. Peck, excused.
Abraham T. Eckhart, excused.

James Morrison, challenged peremptorily.
Thomas Shannon, challenged to the favor.

Henry Ryder, set aside, being challenged to the favor, having formed and expressed an opinion.

Wm. H. De Groot, sworn (second juror).
Chas. J. Folson, being placed on the stand, begged to be excused.

Court.—On what grounds?
Juror.—I am near sighted, your honor, badly deaf, have a sick wife, and formed an opinion. [Immoderate laughter.]

Court.—We think, sir, under these circumstances, that we must excuse you from serving. [Laughter.] Charles Simpson challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Sylvester T. Kellogg challenged peremptorily.
Messrs. Byrne and Sheppard were here discharged as triers—a second juror being sworn in.

William Brown challenged. Set aside.
Patrick Daly challenged. Set aside.

Thomas Negus sworn—(third juror).
Samuel Leggett formed and expressed an opinion.—Set aside.

A. C. Emmons excused, in consequence of illness, in his family.

Sam. O. Baker set aside—formed an opinion.
S. D. Roberts—like case, like rule.

Jeremiah C. Lamphier—like case, like rule.
Josiah Richards, excused in consequence of ill health.

R. Lovett, formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

Peter Roberts, not a citizen—set aside.
Wm. McKenna, excused.

J. H. House, like case, like rule.
Wm. H. Lawton, challenged peremptorily.

Robert Baldwin, excused.
Jacob D. P. Wykoff, formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

John Menos, formed an opinion. Set aside.
At this stage (about 3 o'clock), the jury panel was exhausted, and the court adjourned to 4 o'clock.

A tales of nine were hereupon ordered, the Sheriff having been directed to summon in the usual form.

The Court again met at four o'clock, and adjourned, being unable to procure a juror, after a few minutes delay.

TUESDAY.
The Court met at half-past 10 o'clock, and the rush to gain admittance was immense, the avenues leading to the courtroom being crowded to excess. The prisoner took his place beside his counsel, with whom was associated James M. Smith, Jr., and Henry L. Clinton, and appeared much care-worn, and as if unconscious of what was passing around him. Several talesmen were excused from serving on various grounds, under the statute—some being connected with fire and military companies, and others not being citizens.

A large number of talesmen were set aside under the ruling of the court, and the jury was completed at 2 1/2 o'clock, as follows:

W. E. Cook, foreman; W. H. De Groot, Thomas Negus, Daniel N. Tucker, Francis Smith, John G. Savage, Charles A. Harvey, Samuel Jacqueland, John C. Wild, Samuel Joyce, Ebenezer Thorne, and Thomas Gentil.

The Clerk of the court here called over the names of the jury, and read the indictment upon which the prisoner stood arraigned, and upon which he had pleaded "not guilty."

B. O'Connor, Esq., the associate counsel for the prosecution, hereupon opened the case, and presented the following as its history:

On the morning of the 9th of September last, the prisoner made his appearance where his wife was boarding in this city, corner of White and Orange streets, at the house of a Mrs. Buchanan. He stated he came from Albany, and wanted his wife to go back with him to Albany. About 5 o'clock on that evening he again came to the house and made enquiries about a dress which was being made for his wife by a Mrs. McAslin, who was residing in the same house; prisoner subsequently went out of the room to his wife's apartments in the same house, where was a bed, a bureau, and a washstand. About 7 o'clock Mrs. Russ not having made her appearance at tea, Mrs. Buchanan sent up her daughter to her bed room, and there found Russ and his wife lying on the bed; she asked Mrs. Russ to come to tea; Mrs. Russ replied that she would, and the prisoner in a gruff sort of voice said she would soon go; the daughter then passed down stairs, and after remaining there for some time, Russ the prisoner, passed her out by the passage, and the girl again went up stairs, and on opening the door, there beheld a horrible picture—the mangled body of Mrs. Russ, still bleeding fresh from a desperate wound in the throat. The prisoner wandered he could not say where on that night, and the following morning was seen by Mr. Abraham Fletcher, who arrested him in Orange street, finding on his person a knife and a cigar case, covered with blood. He was taken to the Sixth Ward station house; and if there remained a doubt as to his having committed the murder, it would be removed by the fact of his having confessed the deed in the station house after his arrest. The wound inflicted was a severe and desperate one under the throat, from an angle of the jaw to under the ear, making a deadly and mortal wound. These were the main facts of the case.

Roxana Buchanan, a girl about thirteen years of age, and daughter of the landlady in whose house the murder was committed, was examined by John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.—I was living at 131 White street, on the 9th September last; I know Calvin Russ; I saw him on the 9th September about 6 o'clock in the morning; I saw him six or seven times during the day; I saw him between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening; I was sent up from Mrs. McAslin's room; sent by my mother to the front attic room to call Mrs. Russ; the door was closed; I pushed the door open; I saw Mr. Russ and his wife on the bed; they were lying on the bed; she was lying by the wall, and he by her side; I told her to come down, that mother wanted her, she said "yes," and he said "by and by," in a very cross way of speaking; there was a bureau, bedstead, washstand, and rocking-chair in the room; I went down stairs, and told my mother what Mr. Russ said; Mrs. McAslin's room opens upon the second floor, leading from the entry to the attic floor; the entry from Mrs. McAslin's room to the side wall on the entry, is about ten feet. From the foot of the stairs to her door is about ten feet, and you can see up the entire way; I went down stairs, my mother having told me to go down and call up a little girl that boarded with us; this was about 7 o'clock; as I was going down at this time, I saw Mrs. Russ coming down the attic stairs; I went down stairs, and on the second flight of stairs, he came down right after me, and went up towards Centre street; I then fetched the little girl up and told mother that Mr. Russ had gone out; this was in ten minutes after I saw Mr. Russ pass out.

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Roberts and Tappan.

Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., District Attorney, *ad interim*. Jan. 4.—This court opened Monday for the January term with the following calendar, viz: For mayhem, 1; forgery, 3; burglary, 6; bigamy, 3; grand larceny, 12; convicted, 30; previously indicted, 23; bastardy, 1. Total of old and new cases, 60.

The following named gentlemen were then sworn as members of the Grand Inquest, for the present term, viz: Charles F. Brown, Esq., of the 9th Ward, foreman; George W. Blunt, Robert Buchan, Timothy Y. Berger, Wilson G. Hunt, Robert Jones, Shepard Knapp, Peter F. Lyon, Enoch Lewis, H. S. Mitchell, J. M. Miller, J. L. Palmer, S. B. Stillman, F. W. Stebbins, Nelson Sammis, Gilbert F. Sewall and James Williams, who after receiving an excellent charge from His Honor, the Recorder, retired to commence their labors for the term.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A German named Lewis Hearn, was then placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 17th of Nov. last, stolen a gold watch, chain and three seals, worth about \$200, belonging to Lorenzo Bucking, of No. 123 Second-st. The jury having doubts with regard to the felonious intentions of the accused, acquitted him, in accordance with the charge of the Court.

Trial for Burglary.—Peter Foley was next called to trial on an indictment charging him with having, on the 10th of November last, broken into the premises of Mr. Gilbert Miller, No. 106 Livingston street, and stealing therefrom property valued at about eleven dollars.

On the part of the prosecution, it was shown that the accused had been seen to draw the staple of Mr. Miller's shop door, to enter it and come out with a coat on, which he had not when he went in. The jury found the accused guilty, and the court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the state prison for the term of two years.

Trial for Abandoning a Child.—A colored female named Amelia Miller, was then placed upon her trial for abandoning her infant, by leaving it on the steps of the Franklin House, on the night of the 30th of November last. In consequence of the absence of a material witness, Mr. Phillips, on the part of the prosecution, asked for the withdrawal of a juror, and the cause was, therefore, postponed until to-morrow morning.

Trial for Abandoning an Infant.—The trial of Amelia Miller for the above offence was resumed at the opening of the court this morning. The case was submitted to the jury, who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. The court sentenced the accused to the City Prison for 2 months.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Mary Brown was placed upon her trial, charged with having, on the 21st of November last, stolen from Mrs. Catherine Cunningham, of No. 70 Hammerley street, 5 dresses, 3 shawls, and a quantity of other clothing, amounting to \$61.—The evidence being conclusive against the accused, the jury, without leaving their seats, found her guilty, and she was adjudged to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of 3 years.

Plea of Guilty.—John Bonner and John Devoe, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of clothing of the value of \$33, from Mrs. Heather Brant, were permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, (as there were doubts as to the value of the articles) and they were accordingly sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Forfeited Recognizances.—Wm. Parker and John McCloud, who were bound over to testify on the part of the people in the case of James Goodwin, indicted for arson, failing to answer, when called, their recognizances were forfeited. Adjourned till to-morrow.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE PLATES.—A few weeks ago officers Hepburn and Wilson, of the 16th Ward, arrested two men, known as Ned Hill alias Ned Simmons, and Gilbert alias Harrington, for attempting to pass counterfeit money, also having more in their possession with intent to pass the same; but no clue to plates could at that time be discovered. Officer Bowyer, of this city, aided by officer McGowan, of Philadelphia, have now succeeded in getting hold of several plates, executed in a most workmanlike manner, so much so that the impressions from them have deceived experienced money brokers in this city and elsewhere. Among those seized one for \$5 bills on the bank of Cape Fear, N. C., another \$10 bill on the bank of Chemung, besides plates and apparatus designed for altering other bills.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SALESMAN.—In the Albany Police Court, on Saturday, Frederick A. Perry, salesman in the store of Cheever, Newhall & Co., 17 Broad-st., was brought up for stealing the sum of \$1604 from his employers. He collected bills and appropriated the proceeds to his own use, and also abstracted the money for sales made in the store. He waived his right to an examination, and, in default of bail in \$3000, he was committed for trial in the municipal court. It is understood that he has been in the habit of gambling.

MORE DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Patrick Kenyon, D. Hillock, and Henry Clemenahire, deserters from Fort Hamilton, were severally arrested in the city on Monday evening and sent back to their quarters yesterday. This arrest was produced from the list in this paper.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE TO THEIR PATRONS.

The year with its blessings is past,
The year with its triumphs is o'er,
The long fruitful year has departed at last,
For the years on Eternity's shore.
But its history long shall remain,
With its faithful detail of the times;
Of its joy and its gladness, its sorrow and pain,
And its long gloomy chapter of crimes.

II.
Recurring to the last year's time,
How dark the catalogue of crime.
Turn o'er the leaves of our Gazette,
And everywhere your eyes are met
By murders, robberies and frauds,
And deeds revolting to the gods;
A catalogue which e'en to name,
Tinges a Christian ear with shame,
To hear that in a land, where all
The blessings of refinement fall,
Where Learning and Religion teach
The laws of virtue with our speech;
Where virtue is exalted, and
Should reign the genius of the land—
To think that in a state so blessed,
Of all the goods of earth possessed,
Where neither Poverty's despair,
With Famine's wall afflicts the air;
Where neither tyrants nor their slaves,
Drive desperate men to early graves;
Nor prick them to that frantic guilt,
Which makes them know the dagger's hilt;
Where neither servitude's excess,
Nor despots privilege to oppress
Exist; but in a land of flowers,
Where Liberty her blessings showers,
And generous fields abundant give
The means for half-world to live;
Where Heaven and Earth and laws unite,
To train the human soul aright.
In such a land—at such a time—
Should live recorded, deeds of crime,
To shadow the expanding ray,
Of a benignant gospel day.
To read these deeds, to feel and know,
That they have been and must be so,
Brings to each thoughtful heart a shame,
That man should thus disgrace man's name;
Proves, stamped upon his nature base,
The curse of a rebellious race,
And like a fatal contagion, stalks
A horror in our daily walks.
'Tis then we fear a day of doom
Will hasten to dispel the gloom
Of Earth, and all the guilt which bears
Its brightness 'mid its sister spheres.
We fear, but still we fondly dream,
That he who framed Redemption's scheme,
May waive his vengeance to redeem.

III.
But stay
A moment, reader, on thy way,
And take a retrospective view
(While on the threshold of the new),
Of the Old Year; and on it mark
The register of annals dark.
Learn from its crammed and dismal length,
That all thy aid, and all thy strength,
May well be with the good applied;
To stay this foul and deadly tide.

What mischiefs dire! what murders black!
What corpses lie along your track!
What fiendish rapers! what beastly acts
Stand ranged in rows of stubborn facts!
What cruelties! what scenes to feast
The blood eyes of a drunken beast!
Scenes 'tis our province but to name,
To stamp the perpetrator's shame.
Which still, thus moved, we yet shall do,
Heedless of every guilty crew;
Still marking, at the proper time,
The villain and his grade of crime;
To guard the human-league from those,
Whose'er they are, that are its foes.

IV.
Tis scarcely needed now to tell
Of the great murderer, Murrell;
Or any of the lesser hords,
Sitting round this lord—
This dashing pirate, priest and pest,
This Massaroni of the West;
Or of those gangs who learn, by slight,
To make the heaviest pockets light;
Who operate unseen, unknown,
Till they, and watch, and purse are down.
Slappy and Cupid, Fish and Roach,
Were dangerous strangers to approach.
Nor need we tell of those whose pranks
Were with false coin, or breaking banks.
Read Lyman Parks and Thomas through,
You have this class, at once, in view.
Nor are we called to dwell on her,
Whose very name the hair makes stir—
Costello! who, had Justice met
Her woful crimes, unanswered yet,
Would on her gibbet, bleaching, tell
A shuddering warning to Retell.

V.
Then, passing by
The details that so thickly lie

Across the records of the year,
To cloud its purer atmosphere,
We cannot pass, without a word,
That tale, so thrilling, yet absurd:
That tale of weak "Virginia's" heart—
Of woman's guile and damning art!
That story of a high-born wife,
Pledged to a stranger, soul and life,
To bring him to a bloody grave,
Without a word or thought to save:
And when upon his death-bed lying,
Instead of comfort to the dying—
Dying for her, and, to the end,
Faithful as Friendship to its friend—
She coldly meets his parting look,
And seals his eyes with a rebuke!
Then, lastly, charges on his name
Her own defection and her shame.
E'en woman's weakness, woman's wrongs,
And all that to the sex belongs,
Of palliation or excuse,
Are here, indeed, of little use.
The tale of Hoyt and Mrs. Myers
Each point of stern disgust inspires.
No one, in all the case exempt;
Can "escape the odium of contempt."
And, least of all, the stained wife,
Whose rankness pleads an "angel's" life.

VI.
But we conclude,
For fear our story may intrude
Upon your patience, Patrons dear;
Therefore, a HAPPY COMING YEAR
To all the world; but strongest yet,
To all the friends of our Gazette.

VALEDICTORY.
A morning all glorious and bright—
A day of contentment and peace,
Shall dawn o'er the Earth, and the errors of Night,
And the terrors of Darkness shall cease.
Then Justice and Order shall reign,
And blessings descend on each land,
As streams from the mountains which roll to the plain,
Share their richness with impartial hand:
Then Crime, left untempted, shall fade from each shore,
And millennial mankind go to battle no more.

FITS! FITS!! THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say that it can be cured. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denlow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 13 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 20 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 119 Hammerly-st.
For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.
Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States.
Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
n14 Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1864.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlocked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 129 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
s30 6m

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and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

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P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a18

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ANNUALS, CHRISTMAS GIFTS, PICTORIALS,
JUVENILES, &c. &c.

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BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

Begin respectfully to announce that they have laid in their great stock of

ANNUALS, GIFT BOOKS, PICTORIALS, &c.

and in doing so, can say without danger, of confusion that such a

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Splendid in illustration and binding, the beauties of which, memory will long cling to with fondness. Then the "DIADEM,"—true to its name, a diadem indeed. Nor would we omit the "FOUNTAIN," with its sparkling gushings of intellectual purity. Nor the "BOUDOIR," sweet companion for the bower of "lady fayre."

We have also, in pride of pristine excellence, the whole garden of Flora. Beside the blooming "Rose" lies the gentle "Forget-Me-Not;" the "EVERGREEN" overshadows the "MAYFLOWER;" the "AMARANTH" nods to the "SNOW FLAKE," while a "RAINBOW" sheds its soft beaming hues over all. These are a few, and only a few, of our varied collection of Christmas Presents, now offered to the public.

For the more sententious and learned, we have the Poets and Prose writers of this country, Britain, &c. embellished in styles of binding and illustration that have called forth unalloyed admiration. SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, MOORE, LONGFELLOW, BAYLY, are among the number. Such books are indeed treasures to their possessors.

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IN PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

The present season is unusually rich and profuse. The Pictorial Holiday Sun, shines for all, at the cost of one shilling; Brother Jonathan makes his appearance, as usual with a smirk, and sly nod of welcome. The Atlas for a sixpence, exhibits the likenesses of half of the great men in the city; while the Pictorial Police Gazette, gives the Felons' Gallery of Portraits, and that in the very first style of execution. Altogether there is every thing in the picture line this year, that the most fastidious can desire. Come and see.

NAMES OF A FEW OF THESE BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.

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THE FOUNTAIN,
THE DIADEM,
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FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING,
FORGET ME NOT,
THE LADY'S ALBUM,
LALLA ROOKH,
CHILDE HAROLD,
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS,
CHRISTIAN KFEPSAKF,

THE OPAL,
THE MAY FLOWER,
THE MOSS ROSE,
THE RAINBOW,
THE EVERGREEN,
THE AMARANTH,
THE ROSE OF SHARON,
LADY OF THE LAKE,
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FLORAL YEAR,
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GROSE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.—The numerous applications made to us during the past year, has at last induced us to republish in our columns, the latest revised edition of "Grose's Classical Dictionary," of the cant phrases and terms used by persons engaged in crime in England and this country.

This work has been compiled from the various publications made in England since 1785, and includes all that can be found in "Bailey's," "Barnfield More, Carew, the Gipsy King," "The Sessions Papers," "English Villanies," "Bellman of London," "St. Giles' Greek," "Pedlar's French," "Miege's" and "Phillip's Dictionaries," &c. &c. It will be continued in this column weekly until finished, and will be found amusing and instructive.

Abbess, or Lady Abbess. The mistress of a house of ill-fame.
Abbey's Priory. The King's Bench Prison; this bit of flash generally changes when the Lord Chief Justice of the above court retires from his situation.

Abel Wackets. Blows given on the palm of the hand with a twisted handkerchief, instead of a flogging; a jocular punishment among seamen, who sometimes play at cards for wackets, the loss of which is as many strokes as he has lost games.

Abigail. A lady's waiting-maid.

Abram, Naked. Cant.

Abram Cove. A cant word among thieves, signifying a naked or poor man; also a lusty, strong rogue.

Abram Men. Pretended madmen.

Abram, Sham. To pretend sickness.
Academy, or Pushing School. A cyprian lodge. The Floating Academy; the vessels on board of which those persons are confined instead of transportation.

Acce of Spades. A widow.

Accommodate, or Accommodation. In the sporting world it is to part a bet, or let the person go halves (that is to accommodate him) in a bet that is likely to come off successful. It is, also, in an ironical manner, to believe a person when you are well assured he is uttering a lie; by observing you believe what he is saying, merely to accommodate him.

Accounts. To cast up one's accounts; to vomit.

Acorn. You will ride a horse foaled by an acorn, i. e. the gallows, called also the Wooden and Three-legged Mare; you will be hanged. See *Three-legged Mare*.

Acton. A cuckold, from the horns planted on the head of Acton by Diana.

Active Citizen. A louse.

Adam's Ale. Water.

Adam Tiler. A pickpocket's associate, who receives the stolen goods and runs off with them.

Cant.

Adds Pate. An inconsiderate foolish fellow.

Addict of the Blue. A sportsman, a mar-all.

Admiral of the Blue. who carries his flag on the mainmast. A landlubber or publican wearing a blue apron, as was formerly the custom among gentlemen of that vocation.

Admiral of the Narrow Seas. One who from drunkenness vomits into the lap of the person sitting opposite to him. See *Phrase*.

Adrift. Loose, turned adrift, discharged. See *Phrase*.

Agrotat, (Cambridge.) A certificate from the apothecary that you are indisposed (i. e.) to go to chapel. He sports an Agrotat, he is sick and unable to attend chapel or hall. It does not follow, however, but that he can strain a piece, or sport a pair of ears.

Affidavit Men. Knights of the post, or false witnesses, said to attend Westminster-Hall, and other courts of justice, ready to swear any thing for hire.

After-Clap. A demand after the first giving in has been discharged; a charge for pretended omissions; in short, any thing disagreeable happening after all consequences of the cause have been thought at an end.

Against the Grain. Unwilling. It went much against the grain with him, i. e. it was much against his inclination, or against his pluck.

Speaking of Bacchus, the author of "Randall," a fragment, says

"Wine he loves to view his altars stain,
But prime blue rain goes against the grain."

Agog, All-a-gog. Anxious, eager, impatient; from the Italian, *agognare*, to desire eagerly.

Aground. Stuck fast, stopped, at a loss, ruined; like a boat or vessel aground.

Alderman. A roasted turkey garnished with sausages; the latter are supposed to represent the gold chain worn by those magistrates.

Aldgate. A draught on the pump at Aldgate; a bad bill of exchange drawn on persons who have no effects of the drawer.

Ale Dropper. An ale-house keeper.

Ale Post. A may-pole.

All-a-mort. Struck dumb, confounded. "What, sweet one, all-a-mort?" *Shakespeare*.

All Holiday. It is all holiday at Peckham, or it is all holiday with him; a saying signifying that it is all over with the business or person spoken of or alluded to.

All Hollow. He was beat all hollow, i. e. he had no chance of conquering; it was all hollow, or a hollow thing, it was a decided thing from the beginning. See *Hollow*.

All My Eye. A lame story. *Pudge*.

All Nations. A composition of all the different spirits sold in a dram shop, collected in a vessel into which the drainings of the bottles and quatern pots are emptied.

Alls. The five alls is a country sign, representing five human figures, each having a motto under him. The first is a king in his regalia; his motto, I govern all; the second, a bishop in pontificals; motto, I pray for all; third, a lawyer in his gown; motto, I plead for all; fourth, a soldier in his regimentals, fully accoutred; motto, I fight for all; fifth, a poor countryman with his scythe and rake; motto, I pay for all.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purgative of the blood and bowels. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, and is not a drastic or alterative. It is a simple, safe, and effective preparation or combination of purgatives. Its purgative properties are alone of considerable value for these Pills may be taken daily for any ailment, and instead of weakening by the usual effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TERTIARY are not injured—the bowels and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIARRHEA and a STOPPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth's Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and not unpleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken.—In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgative, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of boneset tea. Boneset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the gross attentions of diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, warm sitting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them some time, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hovover street, Boston, and corner of Lighthouse and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 341 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han, sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigue, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 699 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those affections which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat), I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, W. W. VAN KANDE.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest, causing weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 104 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor (which was called a cancer) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor, but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh, of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and did it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy. Believing if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1846.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGOWN, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South Pearl Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written is a true situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle; and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBEL WALKER.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1846.

Principal Depot, 126 Fulton-st. N. Y. 105 South Pearl-st. Albany, and by Druggists generally.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIS-

charge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published December, 1846. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Rensselaer, Counselor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY	AGE	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS
714	James O'Brien	8th inf. C	25	hazel	sandy	swarthy	5 9	Montgomery, Alabama	soldier	Dec. 26, 1945, New Orleans	Nov. 1, 1946, Baton Rouge, La.	Has given himself up to Col. Hunt, and joined his Co.
715	Albert Finch	7th inf. G							soldier		Nov. 1, 1946, " "	Deserted from Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 15, 1946—joined from desertion at Baton Rouge b'ks, La., Sept. 26, '46.
716	John Waggoner	2d inf. G	24	blue	brown	swarthy	5 9	Ferry co., Ohio	laborer	Sept. 2, 1946, Sandusky, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1946, Mt. Vernon, Ohio while on the march to Newport barracks, Ky.	Second desertion. Supposed gone to Canada.
717	James Johnson	Rec't 8th inf.	28	blue	sandy	light	5 11 1/2	Scotland	chair-maker	July 20, 1946, Evansville, Ind.	Nov. 11, 1946, Newport b'ks	Enlisted for gen'l service.
718	William Young	Rec't 10th inf.	28	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Glasgow, Scotland	shoe-maker	Oct. 3, 1946, Milwaukee	Dec. 1, 1946, Newport b'ks	Enlisted for 8th infantry.
719	Alex. McDonald	Recruit	19	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Ireland	laborer	Sept. 21, 1946, Whitehall	Dec. 1, 1946, Fort Columbus	Enlisted for 8th infantry.
720	Henry B. Rice	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 4	New York	farmer	Nov. 9, 1946, New York	Dec. 1, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 2d dragoons.
721	James Farrell	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Ireland	laborer	Oct. 20, 1946, Philadelphia	Dec. 1, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 1st "
722	John Dwyer	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	New Jersey	tailor	Aug. 25, 1946, Newark	Dec. 2, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 1st "
723	James A. Murphy	"	26	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Pennsylvania	silver-smith	Nov. 9, 1946, Philadelphia	Dec. 2, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 1st "
724	Andrew Davis	"	24	gray	black	sallow	5 7	Germany	cabinet-maker	Nov. 4, 1946, New York	Dec. 2, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 4th infantry.
725	Patrick McFarren	"	24	blue	black	fair	5 10	Ireland	laborer	Nov. 9, 1946, Philadelphia	Dec. 4, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 4th infantry.
726	Samuel A. Hamer	"	24	blue	light	fair	5 7	Norway	shoemaker	Nov. 11, 1946, New York	Dec. 4, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 4th infantry.
727	John Barr	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Nov. 4, 1946, New York	Dec. 4, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 4th infantry.
728	Ed Smith	"	26	gray	black	ruddy	5 4	England	blacksmith	Nov. 15, 1946, Albany	Dec. 5, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 7th infantry.
729	Michael Wilson	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 9	New Jersey	laborer	Nov. 12, 1946, Albany	Dec. 5, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 7th infantry.
730	Charles Bristol	"	21	blue	light	light	5 11	Ireland	boat-maker	Sept. 26, 1946, New York	Dec. 6, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 7th infantry.
731	Joseph Stark	Rec't 8th inf.	24	gray	light	dark	5 4 1/2	Bremen, Germany	farmer	Dec. 4, 1946, Brooklyn	Dec. 6, 1946, Brooklyn	
732	Michael White	Rec't 10th inf.	24	hazel	black	light	5 8	New Market, Ireland	laborer	Oct. 17, 1946, Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. 18, 1946, Jefferson b'ks, Mo.	
733	Michael McCabe	"	26	hazel	brown	dark	5 6 1/2	"	currier	Oct. 27, 1946, " "	Nov. 18, 1946, " "	
734	Edward Archer	"	26	blue	black	dark	5 6	Kilkenny, Ireland	carpenter	Oct. 18, 1946, " "	Oct. 27, 1946, Memphis, Tenn.	
735	William Donovan	"	24	blue	black	dark	5 7	Halifax, Nova Scotia	carpenter	Oct. 18, 1946, " "	Oct. 27, 1946, " "	
736	John McGinnis	"	26	hazel	brown	light	5 8 1/2	New York	teamster	Oct. 18, 1946, " "	Oct. 21, 1946, " "	
737	Nathaniel R. Maxwell	Recruit	21	blue	light brown	fair	5 6	Wells, Maine	mason	Dec. 1, 1946, Boston	Dec. 9, 1946, Boston	Boarded at No. 50 Brighton-st., Boston—of slim and prepossessing appearance.
738	Simon Radzick	"	23	gray	dark brown	swarthy	5 4 1/2	New York	laborer	Dec. 1, 1946, Providence	Dec. 3, 1946, Providence	Enrolled by Capt. Gray.
739	Wm. Cargill	Arks. vol. A	21							June 10, 1946, Clarksville, Ark.	Oct. 24, 1946, Ft. Gibson, C. N.	
740	Wm. Grace	"	21							June 10, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, Ft. Gibson, C. N.	
741	Robert Odam	"	23							June 10, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
742	James Kelly	"	23							June 10, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
743	Wm. Holt	"	19							June 10, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
744	Isabel Bates	"	18							June 10, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
745	John Williams	"	21							June 10, 1946, Clarksville, Ark.	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
746	I. G. Dillard	"	22							June 15, 1946, Dover, Pa.	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
747	Wm. M. H. Telford	"	19							June 15, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
748	Joan Taylor	"	17							June 15, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
749	C. J. Kiser	"	18							June 15, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
750	T. J. Linum	"	22							June 15, 1946, " "	Oct. 24, 1946, " "	
751	Ryan Ellis	"	23							June 15, 1946, " "	Nov. 8, 1946, " "	
752	John Lowell	Recruit	19	hazel	dark	fair	5 7	Indiana	laborer	Nov. 11, 1946, Pittsburgh	Nov. 30, 1946, Pittsburgh	Supposed gone to Cincinnati.
753	Wm. H. Quackenbush	"	14	hazel	brown	fair	4 11	Bergen, New Jersey	musician	Dec. 26, 1946, New York	Dec. 10, 1946, Principal Depot, Ft. Columbus	2d deser.—en't'd to learn music.
754	Adolph Lee	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Davis, France	pncl-case-mkr	Oct. 21, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 1st dragoons.
755	Rufus Case	"	21	blue	brown	ruddy	5 8	Moore, N. Y.	farmer	Oct. 13, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
756	James Mulligan	"	21	gray	dark	light	5 6 1/2	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	machinist	Oct. 1, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	Enlisted for 2d dragoons.
757	Edward Batchelor	"	21	hazel	dark	light	5 6	Liverpool, England	printer	Nov. 12, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
758	James Mills	"	23	blue	dark	light	5 4	Goway, Ireland	hatter	Dec. 3, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
759	Wm. Omecht	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Berks Co., Pa.	laborer	Nov. 3, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
760	George Mathis	m'd riflemen	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 10 1/2	Carroll Co. Ky.	musician	Oct. 12, 1946, Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 31, 1946, Louisville, Ky.	Supposed to be concealed about Louisville.
761	Ignatius Peepers	"	24	gray	light	swarthy	5 9	Prussia	baker	Oct. 12, 1946, " "	Nov. 30, 1946, Jefferson barracks	Not yet attached to a comp'y
762	Wm. H. Adams	5th infantry	17	blue	sandy	dark	5 9	Noblesburgh, Mo.	machinist	Nov. 24, 1946, Baton Rouge	Nov. 30, 1946, Frankford ars., Pa.	Enlisted as an ordnance laborer.
763	James Quin	Ord. dept	23	blue	brown	fair	5 9	Kings, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 1, 1946, Frankford ars., Pa.	Dec. 12, 1946, Albany, N. Y.	
764	Albert Keenan	7th infantry	21	blue	dark brown	ruddy	5 7	Green co., N. Y.	musician	Dec. 5, 1946, New York City	Dec. 10, 1946, New York City	
765	Samuel A. Cook	Recruit	24	blue	black	fair	5 2	Louth co., Ireland	farmer	Dec. 5, 1946, New York City	Dec. 10, 1946, New York City	
766	Thomas Gainer	Recruit	21	blue	brown	light	5 4	Baltimore, Md.	shoemaker	Oct. 3, 1946, Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 14, 1946, Ft. McHenry, Md.	
767	Wm. H. Bangs	Rec't 1st art.	26	gray	dark	fair	5 9	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Oct. 3, 1946, Watervliet arsenal	Dec. 13, 1946, Watervliet arsenal	
768	Michael Dillon	Ord. dept	23	gray	dark	dark	5 7	Kings, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 9, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
769	John Dunn	"	24	gray	black	fair	5 8	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Nov. 11, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
770	Dennis F. G. Lyons	"	22	dark	dark	dark	5 9	Ireland	laborer	Sept. 1, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
771	James Connolly	"	22	dark	dark	dark	5 6	St. Louis, Mo.	laborer	Jan. 18, 1946, New Orleans, La.	Dec. 10, 1946, Springfield, Mass.	He is an Englishman, born in England, not St. Louis, Mo.
772	Joseph Miller	Serg't 7th in.	30	black	dark	dark	5 5					Of a sullen aspect, and occasional downcast look.
773	St. non McCarty	Recruit	23	gray	black	dark	5 6 1/2	Allegheny co., Pa.	tobacconist	Dec. 5, 1946, Pittsburgh	Dec. 11, 1946, Pittsburgh	
774	Charles Robeson	Recruit	23	blue	brown	fair	5 7	New York City	farmer	Dec. 14, 1946, New York	Dec. 16, 1946, New York	
775	Patrick Gairn	Recruit	21	blue	light brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Clare, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1946, Boston	Dec. 17, 1946, Boston	
776	Andrew Davis	Recruit	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	blacksmith	Nov. 28, 1946, Boston	Dec. 17, 1946, Framingham	En route to New York—1st desertion.
777	Thomas Wilson	Recruit	26	blue	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Flymouth, England	bootmaker	Dec. 1, 1946, Boston	Dec. 17, 1946, " "	Supposed to be 2d desertion.
778	Julius F. Seyfried	Recruit	21	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 6	Prussia	clerk	Dec. 16, 1946, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 19, 1946, Philadelphia, Pa.	
779	Francis Pinkerton	4th inf.	23	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Armagh, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 14, 1946, New York	Dec. 16, 1946, New York	Supposed to have gone to Orange Co., N. Y.
780	William Young	Rec't 6th inf.	26	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Glasgow, Scotland	shoemaker	Oct. 2, 1946, Milwaukee	Dec. 1, 1946, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
781	James Hague	Rec't 1st inf.	18	gray	auburn	fair	5 8	London Co., Va.	laborer	Nov. 27, 1946, Columbus	Dec. 4, 1946, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
782	George White	4th inf. A	25	blue	dark	fair	5 7	Luzerne Co., Pa.	laborer	Nov. 1, 1946, Toledo, Ohio	Dec. 5, 1946, Detroit, Mich.	Gone to Canada.
783	Samuel Ellsworth	Recruit	24	gray	black	swarthy	5 9	Bakersfield, Va.	tanner	Dec. 16, 1946, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1946, Rochester, N. Y.	
784	Roger Sheehy	"	21	gray	light	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Sept. 3, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, U. S. ars. Watervliet	
785	John Tracy	"	21	gray	sandy	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Oct. 4, 1946, " "	Dec. 13, 1946, " "	
786	Thomas Purcell	"	23	gray	dark	ruddy	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 24, 1946, " "	Dec. 16, 1946, " "	
787	Patrick O'Neal	3d art. E	23	hazel	brown	sallow	5 9	Ireland	laborer	Sept. 11, 1946, New York	Dec. 18, 1946, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
788	James Smith	1st inf.	21	gray	black	dark	5 6	Clinton, Ohio	laborer	Dec. 18, 1946, Hamilton, Ohio	Dec. 18, 1946, Hamilton, Ohio	
789	Edward Gorman	7th inf.	30	hazel	dark brown	ruddy	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 3, 1946, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Dec. 24, 1946, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	
790	Henry Colgrove	8th inf. C	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Osego, N. Y.	farmer	Nov. 21, 1946, New York	Nov. 2, 1946, Baton Rouge, La.	
791	Morris Pettapaul	8th inf. C	26	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	Mason Co., Mich.	soldier	April 3, 1946, Easton	Nov. 2, 1946, Baton Rouge, La.	
792	Daniel Henry	Recruit	24	blue	brown	swarthy	5 7	Tyros, Ireland	weaver	Dec. 18, 1946, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 26, 1946, Philadelphia, Pa.	Arrested by civil authority, and when discharged from jail deserted.
793	James Bean	Rec't 1st art.	21	gray	black	fair	5 11	Shapley, Maine	farmer	Dec. 2, 1946, Boston	Dec. 23, 1946, Boston	
794	Richard Hall	"	23	gray	brown	light	5 8 1/2	Shirley, Mass.	farmer	Dec. 16, 1946, Boston	Dec. 23, 1946, " "	
795	John Casey	"	23	hazel	sandy	light	5 8	Beston, Mass.	tailor	Dec. 22, 1946, Lowell	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
796	Wm. Richardson	Recruit	23	blue	dark	ruddy	5 6 1/2	Baltimore, Md.	armor	Dec. 24, 1946, Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 24, 1946, Ft. McHenry	Recently discharged from Naval Service from on board the receiving ship Ontario
797	Martin Thornburg	"	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Jonestown, Pa.	laborer	Dec. 14, 1946, Chillicothe, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1946, Chillicothe, Ohio	
798	Frederick Henderson	Rec't 6th inf.	24	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Washington co., Pa.	laborer	Dec. 14, 1946, " "	Dec. 24, 1946, " "	
799	James Brooks	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Athens, Ohio	laborer	Dec. 15, 1946, Portsmouth	Nov. 18, 1946, Ft. Smith, Ark.	
800	John Miller	7th drags' D	24	black	dark	dark	5 8	Baden, Germany	cooper	Dec. 15, 1946, New York	Dec. 26, 1946, Ft. Columbus	
801	Henry Wore	Rec't 3d art.	23	hazel	brown	light	5 6	Osnaburg, Prussia	laborer	Dec. 21, 1946, Baltimore	Dec. 21, 1946, Ft. McHenry	Enlisted for the Ordnance Corps.
802	John Healy	Rec't	27	blue	light brown	fair	5 10	Tipperary, Ireland	shoemaker	Dec. 26, 1946, Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1946, Albany, N. Y.	
803	Henry Nelson	Rec't	23	blue	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Baltimore, Md.	laborer	Dec. 7, 1946, Newport b'ks, Ky.	Dec. 16, 1946, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
804	Lewis Oldinghaus	Rec't 3d inf.	19	blue	red	light	5 8	Holmes co., Ohio	laborer	Nov. 10, 1946, Millersburg, Ohio	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
805	Rodney Scott	Rec't 6th in.	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Allegheny, Pa.	farmer	Sept. 8, 1946, Evansville, Ia.	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
806	Alexander Burnett	Recruit	29	black	brown	fair	5 9	Aberdeen, Scotland	gardener	Dec. 9, 1946, Newport b'ks, Ky.	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
807	Joseph Obermiller	"	25	black	black	dark	5 4 1/2	Rhine, Germany	laborer	Nov. 28, 1946, " "	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
808	Wm. Gillison	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 3	Fleming, Ky.	laborer	Dec. 3, 1946, " "	Dec. 26, 1946, " "	
809	James Johnson	7th inf. D	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 6	Amsterdam	laborer	Nov. 28, 1946, New Orleans	April 28, 1946, Camp near M'tm's	
810	Bernard Frontrop	"	26	blue	light	fair	5 5	Munster, Westphalia	weaver	Feb. 16, 1946, " "	Sept. 4, 1946, near Pontigudo	
811	John Frontrop	"	25	blue	light	fair	5 7	"	weaver	Feb. 16, 1946, " "	Sept. 4, 1946, " "	
812	John Thru	"	23	blue	sandy	swarthy	5 9	Gottingen, Hanover	weaver	Feb. 16, 1946, " "		